The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Reconstruction Debate Continued in the Senate.

Mr. Stewart in Favor of Amnesty and Universal Suffrage.

Reverdy Johnson Moves to Strike Out the Third Section.

Senator Sherman Offers Substitutes for the Second and Third Sections.

The New Freedman's Bureau Bill Reported in the House.

Further Consideration of the Tax Bill in the House.

The False Report of the Death of Senator Wright.

Undue Haste in the Selection of His Successor.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 24.

CONDITION OF SENATOR WRIGHT.

A telegram from Senator WRIGHT's son, received here this afternoon, says that the Senator is much better.

INDECENT HASTE FOR POWER.

The announcement of yesterday that Senator WRIGHT had deceased was not contradicted untill about noon to-day, and in the meantime the self-appointed managers of the affairs of the nation, who help to run the radical machine in the Senate, had fixed the succession upon Mr. CATTELL, and it was deemed so certain that the latter would be appointed to fill the vacancy of the supposed to be deceased Senator, that preparations were being made for the reception of CATTELL here to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

Colonel EDMUND COOPER, Acting-Private Secretary to the President, left here this evening for New-York City, expecting to be absent until nex Monday.

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. DAVIS.

Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived here to-day, and is the guest of Dr. MILLER. It is understood that Mrs. DAVIS comes here to urge that her husband be transferred from Fort Monroe to some prison or fort further North, where there is less danger from the peculiar diseases suggested by the surgeon who made the report to the President of DAVIS health, as being prevalent at Fortress Monroe.

PERSONAL.

Secretary SEWARD has returned to Washington.

Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe.

THE CANADA FRONTIER.

A gentleman connected with the Government on duty along the Canada frontier, in a letter written to this city concerning the recent reports of the successful war now being waged upon smugglers by the officers of customs, says the preventive and detective forces are in very vigorous operation in all the districts, that of Oswego excepted.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

In default of any action by Congress providing for the prompt redemption of the National currency by the National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates, at an early day, establishing at the Treasury Department a system of sorting and forwarding to the National Baks their National Bank issues.

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER PAULDING.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Paymaster PAULDING have concluded their investigation, and rendered their finding. They find Col. PAULDING guilty of the technical violation of the Paymaster-General's circular forbidding the transfer of Government funds from one bank to another; but acquit him of any corrupt motive or personal interest in making the transfer. He will probably be tried by court-martial for this violation of orders, and Col. PAULDING's friends assert that he much desires such a trial, in order that all the facts may be brought out, and that the responsibility may be placed where it belongs.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day rejected the nomination of WM. H. PURNELL to be Postmaster at Baltimore, and of SAML. R. MCKELVEY to be Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. It is understood that a sharp personal and somewhat exciting debate took place over the latter nomination.

A CONSULSHIP DECLINED.

I announced a few days since the appointment of HORACE RUBLEE, Esq., editor of the Madison (Wis.) *Journal*, to be Consul at Rotterdam. It is proper to state that Mr. RUBLEE was not a candidate for that position, and that he declines the appointment.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The investigation into the affairs of the National Banks and the system of Government depositaries, now going on by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, promises to be a very thorough and searching one, and likely to be productive of the best results.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The tobacco tax having been fixed in Committee of the Whole on the ad valorem principle, it is creating much dissatisfaction among the heavy manufacturers at the East who make expensive brands of cigars and pay a heavy tax, while the Western and cheap manufacturers pay a very light one. Another effort will be made to have the tax changed when the bill comes from the Committee to the House.

POSTMASTER AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Senate has confirmed ALBERT VAN KLEEK as Postmaster at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PRIZE LISTS.

The prize lists for the "Bat," captured by the United States steamers "Vicksburgh," "Montgomery," "Eolus," "Maratanza," "Victoria," "Emma" and "Aries," is now undergoing revision through the accounting officers of the Treasury, and will be ready for distribution in a few weeks. The amount involved in this capture is about $100,000.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK, of Steubenville, as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Ohio, and DAVID MILLER, of New-York City, as Assessor for the Fifth District of New-York. The Senate also confirmed the following named to be Captains in the army: Wm. H. Beugaurd, Corps of Engineers; Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance; Michael J. Kelley, Charles H. Hosmer, Wm. Folck, Henry W. Patterson, Richard H. Pond, Wm. M. Wherry, J. B. Irvine, Geo. K. Sanderson and James A. Hearn.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The various Internal Revenue officers throughout the country are, on and after the 1st of June, to be supplied with stamps, &c., by express, instead of by mail, a contract for this purpose having been made by the Treasury Department.

WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS.

The President, it is stated, has made the following appointments at large to the United States Military Academy at West Point: WILLIAM WIER, of New-York; L. H. JEROME, of New-York; O. L. HEIN, District of Columbia; THOMAS TOWNSEND, District of Columbia; DOUGLASS GRANT, son of Gen. GRANT.

CLERKS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the House, to-day communicated lists of clerks in his own office and the various bureaus attached to that Department, from which it appears that the total number is about 21,000. Of the whole, 686 have served in the Union army. The Secretary says that one person only (DORY) in the Department had been in the rebel service. He was a deserter from the rebel army, appointed by the special order of the late President LINCOLN, after he had joined the army—the purpose of detaining him being to save him from the hazard of death to which he would be exposed in case of capture by the enemy.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce had two sessions to-day on the Niagara Ship Canal Bill as passed by the House. Mr. ALBURGER, on the part of the Canal Board of New-York; Mr. PROSSER, of Buffalo, and a delegation from Rochester were heard in opposition, and HORACE H. DAY, of Newark; P. GRANT, of Oswego, and Judge NORTON, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the measure.

PORTO RICO.

The United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, under date of April 25th, 1866, reports that the royal decree of October 19th, 1865, shutting to the general trade of imports of the national and foreign products the ports of Aquadilla, Arecido and Magnato within this consular district, has been repealed provisionally; therefore the said ports will continue to be open as before as ports of entry. The above decree of October 19th has already been partly repealed by another royal order, dated January 27th, as far as the port of Aquadilla was concerned.

REDEMPTION OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Official notice is given to the holders of certificates of indebtedness issued under the acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17th, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all certificates of indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest and will be paid on presentation at this department with interest only till the said 31st inst.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Col. MAYNADIER, Commander of Fort Loraine, Dacotah Territory, who is also one of the commissioners appointed by the Government to treat with the Indians in that locality, reports the recent arrival of a number of the different tribes in the section at Fort Loraine, whither they were forced to come through destitution and hunger. Provisions were issued to them, for which they were very grateful. No signs of a hostile disposition were observed on the part of any of them.

Commissioner COOLEY, of the Indian Bureau, having left Washington for a few days absence, CHARLES S. MIX, Esq., Chief Clerk of that Department, is, by appointment of the President, Acting Commissioner during the interim.

THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA.

This international tribunal, created by the Convention between the two Republics, negotiated by Gen. CASS and Gen. HERRAN in 1857, and revived and extended by a supplemental Convention in 1864, signed by Mr. SEWARD and MURILLO, (since President of Columbia,) closed its labors on the 18th inst., having adjusted and settled all the cases laid before it by the Government of the United States.

The Commissioner on the part of this Government was Hon. THOMAS BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, a lawyer by profession, but who has spent a number of years abroad in the consular and diplomatic service of his country. He is an accomplished gentleman, a ripe scholar, and a man of the highest honor and integrity. The Columbia Commissioner was Gen. EUSTORGIO SALGAR, the Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government at Washington, one of the most eminent citizens of his country, and who, both in his public character and private life, has made the most favorable impression during his residence here. The umpire was the British Minister, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, who, in the midst of the always important and onerous duties of that Legation in this city, found time to examine and determine all the cases (and they were neither few nor unimportant) on which the Commissioners disagreed, he presiding at the discussions of all the cases where the large amounts or intricate questions rendered such disagreement probable, and generally delivering his judgments in writing at length. They will furnish a valuable contribution to some future edition of WHEATON or PHILLIMORE.

The number of cases was one hundred and eighty-three; and besides those growing out of the Panama riots of 1856, in which our citizens suffered severely, were of great variety in principles and details. There were cases of impressment of shipping for military purposes, seizures of ships and cargoes for alleged violation of revenue laws, and claims founded on alleged wrongful judicial sentences; cases of bondholders of the old Columbian debt, cases of cost, and cases of contract, of damages, direct and remote; of captures by American privateers during the war of South American Independence, &c., running back to the year 1827.

The total amounts claimed were about a million and a half dollars, and it is remarkable that the total amount awarded is less than one hundred thousand dollars, or short fifteen per cent.

In this connection it may be stated to show how, heretofore, the amounts of damages against foreign Governments have been exaggerated, that the claims against Paraguay were over a million of dollars; but in 1860, the Commissioner (CAVE JOHNSON) rejected all of them, and therefore no award whatever was made to the complainants—the United States and Panama Navigation Company. It will be remembered that a fleet was previously sent to Paraguay to compel the President of that Republic to listen to the demands of claimants.

In the case of Costa Rica, in 1862, the claims were to the amount of two millions and a half of dollars, while the convention awarded only $25,000, or one per cent. The umpire was the Commander BERTINETTI, the Italian Minister. Costa Rica was represented by Minister MOLINO, of that Republic, and the United States by Mr. REXFORD, of New-York.

A number of very distinguished counsels appeared at the United States and Columbian Commission for the respective claimants. Among them may be mentioned Ex-Attorney-General BLACK, Hon. W. B. REED, Ex-Minister to China; Hon. S. S. COX, Ex-Judge GILBERT DEAN, of New-York; Ex-Judge CROSBY, of Massachusetts; WALTER S. COX, of Georgetown; CHARLES INGERSOLL, Esq., of Philadelphia; Hon. CHARLES MASON, of Iowa, and JOHN SHERWOOD, Esq., of New-York; and against all this array of professional talent, Columbia was defended by JAMES M. CARLISLE, Esq., of Washington, a gentleman whose position as an attorney and character as a gentleman is widely and favorably known.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, May 24.

A PETITION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the petition of citizens of Staunton, Va., praying for military protection as loyal persons. He had received a letter, he said, from Staunton, informing him that the names of the signers of this petition had been procured for the purpose of persecution by rebels. Many who had signed the petition had since been terrified into publishing retractions, and others were being persecuted and accused of having forged the names of the signers to the petition. It was desired now to let the petition be withdrawn to exempt certain citizens from the accusations of forgery.

The petition was withdrawn.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. WILSON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into and report upon the condition of the National Banks in the City of Washington in the following particulars, viz.: First, what amounts of Government funds have been deposited in said National Banks, or any of them, in the last six months; second, by whom and under what authority such deposits were made; third, what amount and rate of interest, if any, has been allowed on such deposits, and to whom payments of interest, directly or indirectly, have been made.

At the suggestion of Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. WILSON modified his resolution by striking out the words "in Washington City," so as to make it applicable to all National Banks.

Mr. FESSENDEN said if the inquiry was ordered, it ought to be made by a special Committee.

Mr. WILSON accepted the suggestion of Mr. FESSENDEN, and modified his resolution to make it read, that a Select Committee be appointed, and the resolution was agreed to.

A PETITION.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of an officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS by a military commission, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution in relation to the qualifications of applicants for admission to the West Point Academy. It denies admission to all who have taken part in the rebellion, and provides that candidates shall be between 17 and 22 years of age. Those who have served in the army shall be admissable up to the age of 24.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an amendment that in the appointments from Congressional districts the person authorized to make nominations shall nominate not less than five candidates, from whom selection shall be made by competitive examination. This shall not apply to appointments at large by the President.

Mr. NESMITH offered an amendment that hereafter the Superintendent of West Point may be selected from any corps of the army, instead of as at present from the Engineer Corps exclusively.

Pending discussion on the above, the morning hour expired, and the reconstruction resolutions were taken up.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STEWART took the floor. He said that in the conflict of opinion upon questions of expediency the only safe course was to do right; that there was little difference of opinion upon the fundamental theories of our Government; that all men are equally entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that the objections to the President's plan of reconstruction was its failure to realize the fondest hopes of the American people; that four millions of citizens, whose only offence is fidelity to the Government, should possess these inalienable rights, and be added to the strength of the Union, in support of its integrity and the financial burdens of the war; and that his plan failed to furnish any security against the unlimited sway of the rebels in their local State Governments, with an increased representation in Congress of the disloyal element of the rebellion. Yet he would admit that it was better than no plan, and that he was slow to condemn it unless and until he could improve it. An improvement of the President's plan involved a cure, not an aggravation of the evils complained of. General amnesty and impartial suffrage were the only obvious remedies. These were indorsed by justice and humanity, but opposed by prejudice and passion. Those who had assailed him (STEWART) for the advocacy of the resolutions he had offered, had failed to find arguments to refute the correctness of the proposition. If his (STEWART'S) views had been modified by the progress of events he had but followed the maxim of Mr. LINCOLN to adopt new views whenever they appeared to be true views; and if he could secure the support of those only who had changed their opinions by the constant development of new facts for the last six years, he was sure of the success of his proposition. The trouble was that some men attempted to apply old theories to new facts; the theories of slavery to a condition of freedom. His only hope of return to correct principles was the manifest danger of doing wrong. Leading minds of the nation and the voice of the land had, from the beginning, expressed a willingness to settle our difficulties by adopting universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. The spirit of Mr. LINCOLN, which proclaimed malice toward none, but charity for all, animated the loyal North and resolved the contest into a demand for justice and mercy.

Mr. STEWART contended that the people should be trusted; that any other theory was in conflict with Democratic principles; that the blacks among us must have the ballot for self-protection or extenuation, as predicted by their late masters; that with the ballot they would have plenty of friends, politicians loving votes more than they hate negroes; that Civil Rights Bills and Freedmen's Bureaus could only be made effectual by the war power of the nation, and involved military despotism if carried to the extent required for protection; that the ballot was self-protecting and self-sustaining, and in harmony with the principle that disfranchisement of the rebels involved military despotism, yielding to a sentiment of vengeance against the rebels by disfranchisement, and of hate toward the negro by depriving him of the ballot, was utterly destructive of free Government in the South. Somebody must vote, and if we selected classes to vote, and rejected until everybody was satisfied, there would be few left in the enjoyment of the franchise. The Government would be a miserable aristocracy or a civil despotism, and the conflict could not cease without an extension of suffrage to the black and civil and political rights to the late rebels. When justice was done and mercy extended, the evils of the past might be buried in oblivion, and crimination and recrimination cease in the bright hope of future peace and prosperity. He insisted that none who now are entitled to vote are disfranchised; that those hereafter to vote shall be subject to the same intellectual, moral and property qualifications, that no possible harm could result to the country, but on the contrary it would enlarge the base and strengthen the foundations of our institutions, and prepare them for the grand superstructure of human freedom designed by our fathers. It was hard to disfranchise the rebels, and in their struggle to achieve the ballot they would have the sympathy of Republicans throughout the world; but in an effort to enfranchise the black man, the sympathies of mankind would sustain those engaged in the good work. Congress had already committed the Union Party to negro suffrage and the attempt to deny it would be a false issue followed by certain defeat. The Democracy did not argue against suffrage, but assumed it to be a great crime, and charged it on the Union Party. The charge was true and could be proved. It was idle to deny it. There was no choice but to confess that impartial suffrage is a part of our creed, and justified before the people. Let the Democracy say, if they will, that a Union soldier shall be disfranchised, a rebel soldier enfranchised; that he who fed Union prisoners shall not vote, but that he who starved them shall; that our friends shall be punished and our enemies rewarded. And let them contend for disfranchisement and punishment of rebels if they dare, when we proposed amnesty for justice. Mr. STEWART endorsed the addresses of the Republic of Switzerland to the Congress of the United States, and appealed to Congress to finish the work as therein recommended. He said that the evils to be avoided were three in number; two political and one financial. The political dangers were the domination of disloyalty in the State Governments of the South, and increased representation in Congress of the same element. The plan of the committee proposed no remedy for the tyranny of local State Governments, and but a partial reduction rather than the eradication of the disloyal sentiment in Congress. It provided for a part of the financial danger by repudiation of the Confederate debt, and of the claims for emancipated slaves, but left the National credit to be constantly disturbed by consolidated and intensified disloyalty, both at the South and in Congress, and to be shaken by contending factions of both blacks and whites for political privileges. In reply to the oft-repeated question: "Would you allow rebels and traitors to return to Congress, there again to plot treason?" Mr. STEWART said he would answer No; but that he would take the proper means to exclude; that he would chain them to the ballots of the loyal people, both black and white, and keep them out of office in the same way that the North excludes Copperheads and sympathizers with treason. That if the intellectual chieftains of the rebellion are excluded from office and at the same time loyalty is excluded from the ballot-box, treason will find expression through lower and meaner men. That the good faith of the Government was pledged for the protection of the black man, and the nation dare not violate its obligation. The time might again come when it would be important to divide the South and abstract from its material resources the labor of three millions of black men, and add it to the resources of the Government, which once divided the South and hastened the overthrow of the rebellion. The Emancipation Proclamation was the death-blow to treason, and left the South a house divided against itself. If the blacks are left to destruction may they not be persuaded by their late masters that emancipation was after all "a curse" and not "a blessing;" and after their hopes and aspirations for liberty shall have been extinguished by the iron hand of oppression, may they not refuse in future conflicts which promise no good to them to help those who deluded them. He argued at length the advantages of his plan, and compared it with the report of the committee. He appealed to Senators to stand by their principles, to deal honestly with themselves and frankly with the South; that it was time the South understood the full extent of the demands of loyal men, and they were made to understand that there could be no peace, but that the conflict must proceed until full protection was extended to every loyal man, whether he be black or white. Mr. STEWART said he would appeal to the South to join in the good work, and listen to those who are anxious to be their friends, but who were constrained to speak the truth and to put no faith in modern democracy, which had deceived them from the beginning, and was utterly powerless in the future, as it had been in the past, to shield them from the overwhelming power of the loyal North, until they would cease to do evil and learn to do right. When they would let the bondman depart in peace, with the ballot as a shield and buckler, their friends in the North would be like the sands of the sea, without number. He exhorted them to extend the ballot to the black race, and thus retain it for themselves and their posterity. He warned them that by continuing the conflict they endangered their own liberty and might bring on all the horrors and desolations of another terrible war. He declared that blood, disfranchisement and confiscation was no part of the platform of the Union Party to which he belonged, and his mountain home was for peace and union founded upon eternal justice. Nevada loved the country, the whole country. The citizens of Nevada were natives of every State in the Union. Restoration brought to them friendly social relations, peace and happiness.

Mr. STEWART said that he appreciated the difficulties that the Committee had encountered; that they deserved great praise for their faithful efforts to harmonize conflicting opinions; that he hailed with joy the liberal spirit with which their report was presented to the Senate; that he should proceed with the same spirit of compromise, and ask the Senate to adopt amnesty and suffrage as a basis of the final plan, modified as the wisdom of the Senate might indicate. Failing in this, he should support the majority so long as their measures seemed to contain any elements of good—but he did hope that the essential principles of justice and mercy would never be lost sight of.

At the conclusion of Mr. STEWART's speech,

Mr. JOHNSON rose and said—Mr. President: Is it in order now to move to strike out the third section?

The Chair—It is.

Mr. JOHNSON—Then I make that motion.

Mr. WILSON—You don't want it acted on now?

Mr. JOHNSON—No; let it go over.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, further consideration of the pending subject was postponed until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

BOUNTIES FOR THE INDIAN REGIMENTS.

Mr. WILSON called up a joint resolution directing the payment of $100 bounty to each of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the First, Second and Third Indian Regiments; which was passed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted the following, which he said expressed his own views on the subject of Reconstruction though he did not know as he should offer it, as he intended to vote for what appeared to be the strongest proposition.

Strike out the second and third sections of the proposed amendments, and insert in lieu thereof, "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the number in each State of male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, qualified by the laws of said State to choose members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature, and including such citizens as are disqualified for participating in rebellion. Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of real estate and personal property in each State not belonging to the State or to the United States."

The above was ordered to be printed.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Mr. WILSON called up the resolution to appoint an editor for the official history of the war, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, who shall have access to all papers on the subject in possession of the Departments.

Mr. WILSON said the contemplated work would cost several hundred thousand dollars. If done at all it ought to be done well. It would take from thirty to forty volumes, costing several thousand dollars per volume.

Mr. FESSENDEN said his idea was that the time had hardly arrived for the publication of this matter. He thought it would be better to reconsider the whole subject, repeal the whole resolution, and if necessary to pass it, to do so in a different and less expensive form.

Mr. ANTHONY suggested that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to agree upon and report a plan for the publication of the work referred to, and that meantime the publication be suspended.

Mr. SUMNER hoped the resolution would be recommitted with instructions, and spoke of the necessity of accuracy in such a matter, and the difficulty of obtaining a competent person to edit such a work.

The resolution was after debate recommitted to the Military Committee.

At 3:45 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHOLERA.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate's amendments to the House joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States, which were concurred in—so that the joint resolution is passed by both Houses.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to incorporate the Women's Hospital Association of the District of Columbia.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A bill for the relief of LUCINDA GATES was reported by Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and passed.

MONTANA.

A bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a surveying district, was reported by Mr. STROUSE, from the Committee on Territories, and passed.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Senate joint resolution for the acceptance of a collection of plants, tendered to the United States by FRANCIS PECK, was reported back from the Committee on Agriculture by Mr. BIDWELL, and passed.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The bill reported by Mr. ELIOT on Tuesday, to amend and continue the Freedmen's Bureau, came up as the business in order in the morning hour. It is as follows:

A bill to continue in force and to amend an act entitled "An Act to Establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of America, in Congress assembled, That the act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervision and care of said Bureau shall extend to all loyal refugees and freedmen, so far as the same shall be necessary to enable them as speedily as practicable to become self-supporting citizens of the United States, and to aid them in making the freedom conferred by proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief, by emancipation under the laws of States, and by constitutional amendment, available to them and beneficial to the Republic.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint two Assistant Commissioners, in addition to those authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, who shall give like bonds and receive the same annual salaries provided in said act, and each of the Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau shall have charge of one district containing such refugees and freedmen, to be assigned him by the Commissioner, with the approval of the President. And the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, and so far as the same shall be, in his judgment, necessary, for the efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the bureau appoint such agents, clerks and assistants as may be required for the proper conduct of the bureau. Military officers or enlisted men may be detailed for service, as assigned to duty under this act; and the President may, if, in his judgment, safe and judicious so to do, detail from the army all the officers and agents of this bureau; but no officer so assigned shall have increase of pay or allowances. Each agent or clerk, not being a military officer, shall have an annual salary of not less than $500, nor more than $1,200, according to the service required of him, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when it can be done consistently with public interests, to appoint as assistant commissioners, agents and clerks such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the Union during the rebellion. And all persons appointed to service under this act and the act to which this is an amendment shall be so far deemed in the military service of the United States as to be under the military jurisdiction and entitled to the military protection of the Government while in discharge of the duties of their offices.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the second section of the act to which this is an amendment shall be deemed to authorize the Secretary of War to issue such medical stores or other supplies and transportation, and afford such medical or other aid as may be useful for the purposes named in said section: *Provided*, That no person shall be deemed "destitute," "suffering," or "dependent upon the Government for support," within the meaning of this act, who is able to find employment, and could, by proper industry or exertion, avoid such destitution, suffering or dependence. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, to continue in office, as surgeons of the bureau, with their present rank, pay and allowances, the volunteer officers now employed, and to fill any vacancies with other volunteer surgeons, with like rank and compensation, unless suitable surgeons in the regular army can be thus assigned to duty.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of rendering this bureau self-sustaining, and in the place of lands heretofore assigned to freedmen, and thereafterward withdrawn from the control of the Bureau, the President shall reserve from sale or settlement under the Homestead or Preëmption Laws, and assign for the use of freedmen and refugees, male or female, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, not exceeding in all one million of acres of good land. And the Commissioner shall cause the same, under the direction of the President, to be allotted and assigned from time to time, in parcels not exceeding forty acres each, to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and such annual rent as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners and such refugees or freedmen. The rental shall be based upon a valuation of the land, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioners may, under the direction of the President, by regulation prescribe. At the end of each term, or sooner, if the Commissioners shall assent thereto, the occupants of any parcels so assigned, their heirs and assigns, may purchase the land and receive a title thereto from the United States in fee, upon payment therefor the value of the land as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the former owners of lands occupied under Gen. SHERMAN'S field order, dated at Savannah, January 16, 1865, shall apply for restoration of said lands, the Commissioner shall procure other lands by rent or purchase, not exceeding 40 acres for each occupant; *provided*, that such lands can be procured at an average cost not exceeding $25 per acre, and before such restoration is made shall allot and assign them to such occupants upon the terms and conditions named in the preceding section, or set apart for them, out of the public lands assigned for that purpose, 40 acres each, upon the same terms and conditions; *provided*, that no sale shall be made of lands so purchased at a price less than the cost thereof to the United States.

SEC. 7. Whereas we recognize the necessity and duty resting upon the Government, and resulting from the condition of freedom, of aiding freedmen to receive that needful education which oppressive prejudices, laws and customs denied them when held in Slavery; therefore,

Be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of this Bureau shall at all times cooperate with private benevolent associations of citizens in aid of freedmen, and with agents and teachers, duly accredited and appointed by them, and shall provide proper sites and buildings for purposes of education whenever such association shall, without cost to the Government, provide suitable teachers and means of instruction, and he shall furnish such protection as may be required for the safe conduct of such schools, and said property shall be and remain the property of the United States until sales thereof shall be authorized by law.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and in every State or district whose constitutional relations to the Government have been practically discontinued by the rebellion, and until such State shall have been restored in such relations, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States, the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings concerning personal liberty, personal security, and the acquisition, enjoyment and disposition of estate, real and personal, including the constitutional right to bear arms, shall be secured to and enjoyed by all the citizens of such State or district, without respect to race or color, or previous condition of slavery. And whenever, in either of said States or districts, the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and until such State shall have been restored in its constitutional relations to the Government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States, the President shall, through the Commissioners and the officers of the Bureau, and under such rules and regulations as the President, through the Secretary of War, shall prescribe, extend military protection and have military jurisdiction over all cases and questions concerning the free enjoyment of such immunities and rights; and no penalty or punishment for any violation of law shall be imposed or permitted because of race or color, or previous condition of slavery, other or greater than the penalty or punishment to which white persons may be liable by law for the like offence. But the jurisdiction conferred by this section upon the officers of the Bureau shall not exist in any State where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebellion, and shall cease in every State when the courts of the State and of the United States are not disturbed in the peaceable course of justice, and after such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers, agents and employes of this Bureau, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take the oath prescribed in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the sixth section, in reference to the Sea Islands, by making it read that when the former owners shall apply for the restoration of the lands, the Commissioner shall refuse to surrender them.

Mr. STEVENS said those lands were forfeited to the United States, as belonging to belligerents, and were allotted to some six thousand families who were now in possession, cultivating them and having comfortable homes on them.

It would be cruel and dangerous to turn them out, leaving the Government to procure for them other lands, at the cost of $25 dollars an acre, as proposed by the section.

The amendment was adopted by 79 yeas to 46 nays, so that the section now reads as follows:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, that whenever the former owners of lands, occupied under Gen. SHERMAN'S Field Order, dated at Savannah, Jan. 16, 1865, shall apply for restoration of said lands, the Commissioner shall refuse to surrender the same.

Mr. SHELLABARGER moved to amend by adding to the foregoing section the following:

Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the right of any person to recover, in the proper Courts, any title or right of possession which such person may have in any of the land held under said Field Order.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend by striking out all after the second section.

Mr. BRANDEGEE moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the second Monday in December next, sustaining that motion by the argument that at that time Congress would be in a condition to act more intelligently on the subject, as it would then have before it the reports of the Commission sent by the President, and of the Special Committee to be sent by both Houses to inquire into the working of the system, and adding in an undertone, that the postponement would save some Congressmen, and particularly in Indiana.

The motion to postpone was negatived by 51 to 81.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until Tuesday next.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that the Committee on Military Affairs had carefully revised the Bounty Bill, and had made alterations in it; that a reprint of it would be made to-day, and that he would ask the House to-morrow, after the morning hour, to consider it.

One very material change made in the bill is that all local bounties paid to soldiers are to be taken into consideration, and deducted from the sum which might otherwise appear due.

The bill as originally reported provided only for the deduction of the United States bounty already required.

This change will cut out from the benefits of the bill almost all who had enlisted after the payment of liberal bounties had commenced.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting papers in reference to the reappraisement of certain lands in Ohio, pursuant to the authority of the joint resolution, approved May 5, 1866, which was laid on the table.

POSTAL.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to amend the bill to provide for carrying mails from the United States to foreign ports, which was read twice, and referred to the Post-office Committee.

THE EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, and by a vote of 64 to 44, the evening session was dispensed with for to-day.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill, commencing at the paragraph amending section 163 of the existing law.

In the subsequent paragraph all relating to ground coffee and spices was, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, struck out, relieving these commodities from penalty for not having revenue stamps attached.

On motion of Mr. MYERS the paragraph was further amended by striking out the words "photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or other sun pictures of any description," thus relieving them also from penalty for not having revenue stamps attached. They were subsequently inserted in a preceding paragraph of the bill and subjected to a five per cent. tax.

Mr. HOTCHKISS moved to amend the paragraph amending Schedule B, by relieving receipts from the necessity of having stamps attached.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the amendment, stating that last year the Government received $300,000 a month from stamps attached to receipts.

Mr. PRICE moved to amend by abolishing all receipt stamps under 10 cents.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the amendment, stating that the small stamps were ten times more productive than the large ones. He hoped that the stamp system would not be given up for many years.

The amendment was rejected.

The paragraph amending Schedule C was amended by making the stamp duty on bottles, &c., read thus: "For and upon every can, bottle or other single package containing meats, fish, shell fish, fruits, vegetables, sauce, raisins, prepared mustard, jams or jellies contained therein, or packed, or sealed, made, prepared and sold, or offered for sale or removed for consumption in the United States after the 1st of October, 1866, where the can and contents do not exceed two pounds in weight, one cent; and for every additional pound, or fraction of a pound, one cent," and striking out all the rest of the paragraph.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, a new paragraph was inserted amending Schedule C, by laying a stamp duty of one cent on cigar lights, where the package consists of twenty-five lights or less, and one cent additional for every additional twenty-five lights.

On motion of Mr. MYERS, a new paragraph was inserted amending Schedule C, by striking out the paragraph relating to photographs.

The paragraph amending section 179 of the present act was modified by extensive alterations of the text, and by adding a proviso, that whenever in actions for penalties the informer is a witness, the defendant shall also be admitted as a witness, and that any person who shall receive any consideration under a threat of informing, shall be liable to a fine of $2,000 and one year imprisonment.

The tenth section, which repeals several sections of the existing act was amended by adding section ten to the sections repealed.

The Committee then came to section eleven, which enumerates the articles to be put on the free list.

The following were added to such articles:

Boxes of wood or paper for friction matches, cigar lights and wax papers, springs, faces and hands for clocks, sodium and German silver in bars or sheets, treenail wedges, and deck plugs, bags made of paper, cordage and rigging for vessels, rock, ground and calcined gypsum, silex used in the manufacture of glass, window glass of all kinds, cement, drain and sewer pipes, reapers, mowers, threshing machines and separators, mills and machinery for the manufacture of sugar, syrup and molasses from sorghum, imphee, beets and corn, cotton-gins, hand-rakes and grain cradles, spokes, barbs, fellows, poles, shafts and arms for carriages and wagons, wooden handles for plows, and for other agricultural, household and mechanical tools and implements, and pail and tub ears and handles.

The paragraph "mineral coal of all kinds" was amended by inserting "and peat."

The paragraph in regard to paintings and statues was amended by making it read "original paintings, statues and groups of statuary, and casts made therefrom by the artist from the original designs."

The paragraph relating to paper of all descriptions was amended by inserting "except such as is manufactured and used exclusively for wearing apparel."

The paragraph relating to umbrellas was amended so as to read "umbrellas and parasols and stick and frames for the same."

The paragraph relating to sails was made to read "sails, tents, awnings and bags made by sewing from fabrics or articles."

The Committee rose.

The Speaker stated for the information of the House that there were no members desiring to speak on Saturday next, and Mr. MORRILL gave notice that he would insist upon the Tax Bill being acted on until disposed of.

At 5:45 the House adjourned.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Revenue Cutters—Col. Blunt Breveted Brigadier-General—The Custom-House.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 22.

The revenue cutter *Moccasin*, which has been stationed at Norfolk and this harbor for the past six months, has been ordered to North Carolina.

The revenue cutter *Nemaha*, now at Baltimore, has been assigned to duty here in her place.

Workmen are now engaged in making improvements in the Custom-house.

Bark *Isabella C. Jones*, from Baltimore for Amsterdam, with a general cargo, went to sea to-day.

The Dutch bark *J. H.*, 46 days from Bremen, with passengers for Baltimore, arrived in the Capes last night.

One year ago to-day JEFFERSON DAVIS entered Fortress Monroe as a prisoner.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday May 23.

The bark *J. L. Thierman*, 46 days from Bremen, with 310 passengers, bound to Baltimore, arrived within the Capes yesterday and sailed this morning. She reports having fallen in with the English ship *Norborough*, April 16, latitude 51 North, and longitude 15 West, with her rudder gone and in a leaking condition; took off the crew, 27 in all, and next day transferred them to the English brig *Fanny*, bound to Liverpool.

On May 11, lat. 40° 11' N., long. 61° W., was in company with American ship Owego, of New-York, from Liverpool bound to New-York.

The bark Aristides also arrived within the Capes, 31 days from Bremen, with 279 passengers, and sailed for Baltimore this morning.

Col. A. P. BLUNT, Quartermaster at this post, has been confirmed as Brigadier-General by Brevet of United States Volunteers.

Loss of the Steamer Madison.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 24.

The steamer *Madison* struck a snag and sunk at Poverty Point, on Monday. No lives were lost. The *Louisville* brought up the passengers. The boat was owned by parties in Cincinnati, and was insured for $7,500.

Fire at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 23.

A stack of seventy-five to eighty bales of cotton, consigned to O. COHEN, were burned this morning. Insured in Northern offices.

Burning of a Mississippi Steamer, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 23.

The steamer *Morning Star* was burned at Mound City, eight miles above Cairo, to-night.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Reconstruction Policy of Congress as Opposed to that of the President.

Letter from Attorney-General Martindale to Senator Sherman.

Hon. John Sherman, U. S. Senate:

DEAR SIR,—Like many other citizens and members of the Union Party, I am disturbed at the condition in which we are placed by the differences which have been prominently developed between the President and Congress. A Congressional policy appears to be in course of arrangement under which we shall be expected to organize, in order to encounter and resist the Presidential policy. The spirit which appears to prevail in arranging it is belligerent and vindictive. It is not the spirit of kindness and forbearance which, in my judgment, is the best for the crisis.

I am fearful that a policy formed under such influences will be too narrow for the whole Union Party, and altogether too narrow for the whole country. Men will yield a great deal to preserve the unity of their party organization; but when they are pressed so far as to separate them from their cherished principles, they will resist.

The scheme of reconstruction which has just been adopted in part by the House of Representatives involves the surrender of important principles, and will be resisted. The Union Party will split upon it, if it shall receive the sanction of Congress.

Entertaining these convictions, I am induced to write this letter to you, as a prominent member of the Senate, who has manifested a desire, and seems most likely to have influence, to reconcile the differences which imperil the party organization of Union men, and the happiness of the country.

Let me crave your indulgence, while, briefly as possible, I suggest some points which are pertinent to the subject, and which, familiar or otherwise to you, have received the approval of many intelligent minds in this State.

The plan which postpones the restoration to political rights of all the citizens of the South who have engaged in rebellion until 1870 is unsuited to the circumstances of the country.

As a measure of punishment for treason it is unwise, and altogether too sweeping.

No experiment is more perilous under a popular Government like ours, than to substitute the authority of conquest—subjugation—over one half of the country for the authority of opinion. But the proposed plan would compel the country to pass through this extraordinary school of experience and trial for a period of four years, during which, for all practical purposes, the people of the States lately in rebellion would be deprived of participation in the United States Government, and the Northern States would be launched on the untried and dangerous experiment of governing their fellow citizens throughout the South as inhabitants of conquered provinces.

The vast majority of Southern people embarked in the rebellion. They will certainly direct and shape the public opinion there. They embarked in rebellion, under the strongest convictions that they could not live with us as a united people. In my opinion, while the institution of slavery continued to form their habits and national character, they were right in regarding the differences between us as irreconcileable and irrepressible.

It is impossible for us of the North to understand that the Southern people were sincere in their convictions, and when this fact is admitted, is it not plain, that there were no means of settling our differences except by resort to war?

The Supreme Court had no jurisdiction by which to penetrate the hearts of Southern and Northern men, and assimilate the hostile ideas which were fixed there by the opposing systems of slavery and freedom.

It was idle to attempt the reconciliation of irreconcilable ideas in Congress.

There was no alternative but war, the last and final arbitrament for national disputes and differences.

In that resort to war the whole cause of difference was involved and stated. If we of the North had failed in the war, we should have been constrained to concede that Slavery and its incidents and consequences in the formation of Southern society had been confirmed and established, and must prevail throughout the country as the condition of renewed union.

Southern men knew that their defeat involved the destruction of Slavery and its consequences.

We all know, North and South, that the attempt to reorganize the opposing systems of free and slave society under our Government is madness, because it must rekindle civil war.

Is it impossible for us of the North to understand that the men of the South, who went into the rebellion and fought us with the utmost determination, knew exactly the interests at stake? Of all others they knew best what they were fighting for, and the consequences of victory, either way. When they surrendered they knew that they surrendered Slavery. There are thousands of Southern soldiers who were earnest and sincere in the war, and who, if we will let them, will be earnest and sincere in submitting to the conditions of defeat, so far as defeat involved the abandonment of Slavery, which was the cause of war.

It is idle to ask for repentance, in addition to submission. No earthly power can command it during this generation. To profess it would be hypocrisy.

As a measure of punishment, the proposed exclusion of Southern rebels from political rights until 1870 will deprive us of the best efforts of the ablest citizens of the South in the work of reorganization—efforts I grant which will be prompted by a wise comprehension of the necessity which it imposed upon them, rather than the sentiment of repentance, which it is not possible to evoke.

As a measure of reform the proposed exclusion until 1870 tends to defeat its own purpose. All that the war could secure was submission. That is secured in largest measure already. Every hour of delay weakens the sense of submission. One year hence the apprehension of the consequences of war will be less than at this moment, because they will be felt less.

It must not be overlooked that the exclusion from the right to vote is much more sweeping and general than disqualification to hold office under the Government, which will effect comparatively but few.

But the section of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which has been adopted by the House of Representatives, and which appears to me most objectionable, inopportune, unnecessary, and perilous, relates to the apportionment of Representitives. As I understand it the proposed rule reduces the number of Representatives allowed to each State in the same proportion that the number of male inhabitants of the age of 21 years and upwards, who are disqualified as electors, except for crime or rebellion, bears to the whole number of such inhabitants within the State. No respect whatever is paid to the ground of disqualification except crime and rebellion.

The section referred to may justly be described as a scheme to prevent the adoption of intelligence as a qualification for electors, by punishing the States which prescribe such qualification with the loss of representatives in Congress.

Apply the scheme to South Carolina. That State in round numbers will have four colored citizens to every three white citizens of the age of 21 years and upwards.

It is disclosed by the statistics of the State, and is well known that a large portion of the white citizens can neither read nor write.

Suppose the State should be disposed to adopt a plan of equal, impartial, intelligence suffrage, operating on white and colored citizens alike—for instance, should prescribe as a qualification of every elector, without distinction of color, that he should be able to write and register legibly his own name and read the Constitution of the United States?

Because such an equal rule would exclude large numbers of white citizens as well as colored, the aggregate vote would be less than a plan which should give the suffrage to all the white and withhold it from all the black inhabitants. And hence it would inevitably follow that under the Congressional plan of amendment South Carolina would be deprived of more representatives, by the scheme of equal and impartial intelligence suffrage than by an entire exclusion of the colored inhabitants from the ballot box.

Why should the Southern or Northern States be punished in this mode, prescribing a test of intelligence as a qualification for suffrage?

The wild and impetuous policy of universal suffrage was not the policy of our fathers, even in regard to white men. With the rapidly accumulating masses of men of foreign birth in our large towns and cities, uneducated in our language, system of Government, or forms of society, shall the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to render it impracticable to impose intelligence qualification for the electors, without incurring the penalty of loss of representation in Congress.

But, again, there are some of us who have entertained expectations of transferring this question of suffrage away from the strife which is raging in Congress, and placing it as a judicial question, before the Courts of the country, and ultimately the Supreme Court of the United States. We think that under the Constitution of the United States the right to vote is a conventional right, appertaining to national native citizenship.

To be one of the native-born people or citizens of the United States, in the sense intended in the Constitution, is to be invested with a political right to demand the ballot on some attainable qualifications or conditions—conditions, too, which must be imposed fairly and impartially on all such people or citizens. This right may be regulated and qualified, but it cannot be destroyed.

This is not a question affecting alone the relation of white citizens to colored, it affects the constitutional relations of white men to each other.

In mere popular form, appealing simply to popular intuition without critical and legal examination, I might ask where in the Constitution can be found the power which may invest one white American citizen and his children with the right to govern and hold in perpetual subjugation another white American citizen and his children from generation to generation.

In other words, where is the constitutional power to classify American citizens, giving to one class and their posterity exclusive and perpetual political rights and government, and denying them utterly to the other class and their posterity? A Government under which a dominant class is invested with political rights withheld from another and inferior class, is not the system of Government of the United States so far as white citizens are concerned, and never has been. Monarchical and European Governments are founded on this division of the inhabitants into classes. The royal family in England forms one class, distinguished by the political prerogatives and rights which pertain to it. The nobility is in like manner distinguished as another class, the commonalty as another.

The entire absence of the power to make this classification of our people and citizens is the peculiar and distinguishing feature of the systems of Government in the United States.

Ours is an experiment of *self-government*, of government deriving its power from the *consent* of the *governed*, of right in representation, or participation in the power by which we are taxed.

These truths founded in the deepest philosophy and all pervading in our system of Government—the product of a great revolution—have become so familiar to us, that we actually appear to have supplanted our faith in them with a sentiment of contempt.

I cannot pause in this letter to arrange the parts and sections of the Constitution which vest the whole government in the whole people, and not a portion of them, nor which defend one portion of the people, perhaps a minority, against the right and power of another portion, perhaps a majority, to usurp and exercise exclusively the sovereign prerogatives of Government; but it is not difficult to do this. The principal difficulty arises out of the fact that the argument is too plain and simple to startle and fix attention.

I assume that the native born white men, who are people and citizens of the United States, are entitled equal political and civil rights, and which are guaranteed to them in the Constitution of the United States. All the precedents in every State of the Union sustain this assumption.

It must be granted at the same time that nearly all the precedents, in the General and State Governments, up to the time of the late amendment abolishing slavery, have recognized the power to classify the inhabitants of African descent, and to deprive them of political and civil rights.

As to them, exclusion from the suffrage has not been the result of a want of intelligence to acquire property or education, or any other qualifications which, by the customs of the country and the Constitution of the United States, might be imposed by the several States on the electors of public officers.

The disability of the negro penetrated deeper than the rules of *qualification* for the ballot, (which rules simply define some conditions that an honest, diligent and intelligent citizen may usually acquire.) His disability was one of caste or class, which made him and his race liable *to be enslaved*.

In a national sense he could not be classed with citizens, because the States had power to enslave him. All the judicial reasons for his exclusion from the rights of citizenship, as they stand recorded in the law books of the country, are drawn from his liability to be enslaved. A LIABILITY TO BE ENSLAVED impending over a race is a liability of momentous import and consequence. It is a liability to be sunk by governmental power to the lowest depths of degradation. The existence of that liability, and the consequences which resulted from it, involved us in unavoidable civil war. There was and could be no other solution. The amendment to the Constitution has abolished the liability and all its consequences. The Civil Rights Bill, in my judgment, is only declaratory of the consequences of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery.

There does not remain a logical argument on which to rest the exclusion of the native-born black man from all the civil and political rights inherent in citizenship.

No States North or South have the constitutional right to classify him and degrade him because he is black, any more than they have the constitutional right to classify and degrade the white man.

Clearly the States have the power to prescribe equal and impartial qualifications for electors of their legislatures, and which the Constitution adopts as the qualifications for electors of members of Congress. They may depend on property or intelligence. Universal suffrage is not the constitutional right of white any more than colored men. The test of intelligence exhibited in ability to read and write would undoubtedly exclude the largest proportion of Southern freedmen and a great many white citizens also; but the right to prescribe such a test is vested in the States, and I trust we shall not become so mad in the excitement of this crisis as to discourage such a test by punishing the States with the loss of representation if they shall find it expedient to impose it.

I have thus briefly indicated the objections entertained by many Union men to some of the constitutional amendments proposed in Congress, and the view taken by them of the consequences of the recent amendment which had abolished slavery, and relates to the constitutional right to impartial suffrage.

It is thought practicable to bring the question before the courts in many forms, and a reasonable ingenuity will not be at fault in devising a convenient and speedy mode of doing so. If this is doubted, it would certainly be competent for Congress, by appropriate legislation, to enlarge the scope of the judiciary act so as to embrace and hold the question when brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Is this not the best solution of the national difficulty in which we are involved?

Is not the argument to vindicate the right to impartial suffrage as inherent in native American citizenship a plausible and just one?

Is it in any way inconsistent with the principles and traditions of our Government and people?

Does it not result fairly from the abolition of Slavery as the consequence of a civil war?

Does it not leave to the Southern States the amplest power to protect themselves against improvident and obnoxious universal negro suffrage?

Does it not settle the question so as to quiet agitation in the Northern States?

Wisconsin and Connecticut will yield to an authoritative interpretation by the Courts, of the Constitutional Amendment. So will all the States. They will all be equally placed under the Constitution.

In such a solution, the loyal sentiment of the North, too often denounced as radical, will be quieted and appeased. It is now filled with apprehension, and is incited to exact guarantees as perilous in their enforcement as the dangers which they are intended to avert and overcome.

At least, if a Congressional policy must be offered to the people, let it be broad enough to include those Union men who desire to meet and solve existing complications in the form I have indicated.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

T. H. MARTINDALE.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Senator, &c.

TENNESSEE.

The Congressional Committee—Arrest of Labor Brokers.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 23.

The Congressional Committee to-day examined Gens. STONEMAN and FISK, and have also been engaged in looking over the records of the Military Commission on the riot.

Gen. FISK made a haul to-day of labor brokers, or the class who have been demoralizing the freedmen by inducing them to insist of their employers higher wages. Many of them were bounty-jumpers during the war.

KENTUCKY.

Death of the Secretary of State.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Wednesday, May 23.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, the Secretary of State, died this afternoon.

Robber Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, May 23.

A man named FRED. ANDERSON was arrested near Peekskill to-day, charged with horse-stealing. While being pursued, he turned and fired three shots at his pursuers, none of which took effect. He also made a desperate resistance when overtaken, but was finally secured and brought to the jail in this city. In a wagon which he had deserted was found a large quantity of clothing and upward of $700 worth of silver ware, together with a large gold medal. The silver ware and medal were stolen from State Treasurer HOWLAND's residence at Fishkill a short time since.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 23.

The steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama, has arrived, bringing New-York dates to May 1st.

The sales of wool the last week amount to 225,000 lbs.; prices ranged from 17c.@22c.

Mining shares improving; Ophir, $370; Belcher, $210; Yellow Jacket, $637; Chollar Potosi, $312; Legal-tenders, 75c.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Magazines for June.

Harper's New Monthly, for June. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,) makes a really brilliant opening to the thirty-third volume of this popular periodical. The war, science, art, travel, biography and fiction are all represented, and by papers nearly every one of which may justly be ranked as first-class magazine articles. Gen. D. H. STROTHER commences his "Personal Recollections of the War," giving glimpses at the passages from his diary covering the secession of Virginia and the seizure of Harper's Ferry by the rebels. The illustrations accompanying the text are all the proof needed that "Porte Crayon's" pencil (the tautology is certainly pardonable under the circumstances) has lost none of its graphic power and vivacity, for a pencil may be graphic if a porte crayon cannot. J. ROSS BROWNE follows Gen. STROTHER in an exceedingly instructive paper, profusely illustrated, describing the Reese River country. The lecture upon the question "Are There Other Inhabited Worlds?" recently delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, by Dr. DRAPER, is presented and several curious engravings accompany it. Then we have a personal sketch of "HENRY BARTH, the African Traveler," by W. L. GAGE, and also one of "GLADSTONE, as Leader of the Commons," by M. D. CONWAY. In a gossipy article Miss KATHERINE C. WALKER, who has evidently had excellent opportunities for taking notes, sums up the doings of the American artists now busily at work in Rome and Florence; and still another personal observer, Rev. Dr. LEYBURNE, details the scenes at Richmond when JEFF. DAVIS and his followers left the rebel capital so hastily. WILKIE COLLINS opens the last book of "Armadale," and beside this exciting novel, the number contains, in the line of fiction, a number of short stories, nearly all of unusual excellence. "The Outside World," by Miss LOUISE E. CHOLLET, is a thoughtful and sensible paper upon the condition of woman, especially of that large class who work for their living. Dr. GUERNSEY unearths and describes a "Dixian Geography." It is gratifying to know that *Harper's* is gradually working its way back to the position it held before the war. The publishers state that since the commencement of the year its circulation has increased by more than twenty thousand copies.

The *Atlantic* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) for June is a very entertaining and readable number. In it Mr. MITCHELL brings "Dr. Johns" to a conclusion, disposing of some of the more troublesome characters by a shipwreck. Those who have followed this delightful story during the last eighteen months will regretfully dismiss it, and those who have not read it by instalments will look anxiously for its appearance in book form. Mr. CHARLES READE involves "Griffith Gaunt" in new perplexities, and in the third and concluding paper upon WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, Miss KATE FIELD gives us further interesting reminiscences of the latter days of that sturdy old poet. The passages which are quoted from his letters show how strangely and perversely he, in common with his countrymen, misapprehended the spirit which prompted the rebellion, as well as that which led to such great sacrifices for its suppression. The "Passages from Hawthorne's Note Book" furnish further glimpses of his life at Brook Farm, but the delightful bits of description and philosophizing with which they abound are sadly marred by meaningless sentences, jotted down as memoranda, precisely as one ties a string around his finger to make certain the remembrance of some fact. Mrs. STOWE, from her chimney corner, eulogizes most eloquently "Aunt Esther," whom she places as a type of those domestic saints who spend a life of single blessedness in doing good. An appreciative sketch of the late Dr. BAILEY, best known as the editor of the *National Era*, is given in the paper entitled "A Pioneer Editor," and in connection with it we have a letter written by him detailing some interesting facts regarding the first publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. "In the Hemlocks," by Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS, is one of those delightful natural history papers so popular with all intelligent readers. "The Quicksands," a story by a lady contributor, will be regulated as decidedly sensational by the highly respectable readers of the *Atlantic*, who will probably object to the violation of the proprieties of life involved in the plot. The poetry in this number of the *Atlantic* is furnished by Mr. LONGFELLOW, ("Giotto's Tower"); by Mr. WHITTIER, ("The Dead Ship of Harpswell,") and by E. C. STEDMAN, ("The Mountain.")

In the June number of *Hours at Home*, (New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.,) Mr. MITCHELL begins the promised series, "*De Rebus Ruris*," and he has hardly written anything which surpasses this introductory paper in genial humor as well as in bits of graphic and eloquent description of "an old-style farm" and country life in New-England as they were twenty odd years ago; and, it might almost be said, as they are to-day. The fact that the picture is filled up from his own experience accounts for the fidelity with which it is drawn. Mr. MITCHELL gives the sketch, as he himself says, to show that he "may have privilege of speech," and he adds this sentence: "There is no manner of work done upon a New-England farm to which some day I have not put my hand—whether it be chopping wood, laying wall, sodding a coal-pit, cradling oats, weeding corn, shearing sheep, or sowing turnips." Who would have believed this of the author of *Dream Life*, *Reveries of a Bachelor* and *Dr. Johns*, unless he had himself averred it? Mrs. CHARLES, the widely known and popular author of the *Schönberg Cotta Chronicles*, again appears as a contributor, this time furnishing a paper with the novel title, "Impressions of an 'Advanced' Dog on the Origin of Species." Impersonating, for the time being, one of the canine race, she makes an argument which is thus succinctly summed up in the last sentence of the article: "Let not then, we entreat you, any mere similarity of corporal conformation, or any obsolete prejudices of effete civilization, blind you to the superior claims of our race over that of the apes, now that the human race seems to be in search of a pedigree." The advocates of the Darwinian theory must admit that there is point in the argument, and there is, moreover, much of keen wit in the manner of its elaboration. A translation from the German gives TISCHENDORF's own account of his Biblical researches and wonderful discoveries. It is by far the fullest and most satisfactory report yet given of the results of the labors of the great scholar, and as it is now for the first time given in English, it will possess great interest to the Christian public. Among the other notable papers we may name "The Patriotic Record of Yale College," by Rev. J. W. MORRIS, formerly Chaplain of a Connecticut Regiment; a sketch of JOHN JAY, by Dr. GILLETT, and an animated and truthful, although by no means flattering picture of "Life in a Southern Village," evidently by a lady "who has been there." "Jane Gurley's Story," by Miss PHELPS, and "The Little Preacher," by the author of "Fred and Maria and Me," are continued. A mistake is certainly made in dividing such articles as FROUDE's paper on "The Influence of the Reformation on the Scottish Character," and Professor HOPPIN's on the English Universities. They should be given in a single number, or not at all.

—*The American Journal of Science and Arts*, (New-Haven: B. SILLIMAN and J. D. DANA,) for May, appears as the June magazines are coming to hand. Prof. SILLIMAN opens the number with an exceedingly valuable paper upon the mining districts of Arizona, and Prof. J. D. DANA notices Prof. H. J. CLARK's work upon the origin of life, appending to his observations a paper by Prof. W. H. BREWER on the presence of living species in hot and saline waters in California. Among the book notices Prof. AGASSIZ's geological sketches, as gathered up from the *Atlantic Monthly*, and published in book form, receive a little more attention than their author would, perhaps, have desired should be paid them. A number of inaccuracies and blunders, which, of course, can only be attributed to haste and carelessness on the part of the distinguished author, are pointed out.

—The readers of *Our Young Folks* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) will, we fear, be surfeited with allegories and fables. Of the eleven articles this number contains, four come under this classification, but the other seven abound in instructive and entertaining matter. HOPPIN, HIDE, EYTINGE, WARD and FIRTH do the illustrations, and WHITTIER and ROSE TERRY the poetry.

—*Beadle's Monthly* (New-York: BEADLE & Co.) closes its first volume with the June number, which is certainly the best of the series. The illustrations are for the most part confined to Mr. A. D. RICHARDSON's entertaining sketch of his experiences in Colorado.

—The third number of the *Galaxy* keeps well up to the standard of excellence established by the preceding issues. Mr. EUGENE BENSON gives a well written essay upon "The Pagan Element in France," and among the other contributors are Prof. BLOT, W. D. HOWELLS, W. F. C. HASTINGS, Col. T. J. WILSON and GEORGE M. TOWLE.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.

The Pardon of Zeno Burnham.

From the Evening Post.

We hear that Gov. FENTON pardoned ZENO BURNHAM because he was informed by District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL that the conviction of BURNHAM was obtained more through prejudice than on evidence.

The *World* this morning, alluding to one of these stories, remarks: "It is reported that BURNHAM has said it cost him $14,000 to get pardoned." This has got into the papers all over the State, so there can be no harm in alluding to it.

There is a general feeling with the public that the pardoning power is too frequently used. During the last year of Gov. SEYMOUR's administration (1864) he issued not less than two hundred and two pardons! President LINCOLN was sometimes reproached with too great readiness to pardon convicted offenders against the laws; and the public have noticed with some dismay the frequency of President JOHNSON's use of this prerogative, especially in the case of counterfeiters. The noise made about the pardon of ZENO BURNHAM will probably convince Gov. FENTON that he will do well to exercise clemency to convicted criminals very rarely, and then only in cases where some very imperative reason exists for interfering with the execution of the laws.

There is no duty of an Executive more important, more difficult or more delicate than that which relates to power of pardon. And while few questions are more discussed, none are less understood. The Governors of our State do not remain long enough in office to thoroughly understand this question; and what they do learn cannot be imparted to their successors, so that each comes to the discharge of this duty with imperfect conceptions of its importance.

The common and accepted opinion in relation to Executive pardons, is a common and accepted error. The popular impression is that this prerogative is too freely exercised, while in point of fact Governors err in the other direction. Almost every Governor, before he becomes familiar with his duties, gets imposed upon, and having thus let a bad convict loose, is pounced upon by the Press, becomes distrustful, and thenceforward is careful of his reputation. Applications for pardon which are not strongly indorsed or influentially sustained, are generally refused. Now it so happens, and has been so happening forever, probably, but certainly for forty years, that the worst offenders and the cases of least intrinsic merit, go to the Governor most powerfully indorsed. The mass of convicts, many of whose offences are committed under strong temptation, others with strongly mitigating circumstances, while still others are as much sinned against as sinning, HAVE NO FRIENDS. Half of them are convicted because they *are* friendless, and all are shut off from the hope of pardon for the same hard reason.

But the higher born or more fortunate convicts are differently situated. They have either influential friends, adroit associates, or money, in each of which elements there is power. Money is used, not directly, but with effect, either through counsel or with persons near the Executive. Clever associates frequently practice successful dodges upon the Executive. Influential friends, personal or political, by their importunity, frequently prevail. A mother, wife, or sister, urging with choaked voice and moistened eye that mercy

> "Is twice blessed;
> It blesses him that gives and him that takes;
> 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
> The throned monarch better than his crown."

Or, again:

> "Alas! alas!
> Why, all the souls that were, were forfeit once;
> And He that might the 'vantage best have took,
> Found out the remedy;"

touch the chord that reaches and opens the heart of Governors and Monarchs.

But the practice which works most mischief and occasions the worst abuse is that of listening to Counsel. In these cases the counsel selected generally has personal or political relations with the Governor; or what is even worse, is a member of the Legislature. Rarely, indeed, does counsel appear as such. They claim to be moved by the merits of the case, or else they sympathise with some friend related to the convict. Many of the worst of pardons are obtained by counsel whose best clients are found within the prison walls. The money obtained by burglars and counterfeiters finds the key which picks the prison lock. The worst convict, if he hides what he steals, can retain the sharpest if not the most respectable counsel. But for the money this man BURNHAM swindled the confiding and credulous out of, at his "mock auctions," he would, along with hundreds less deserving their punishment, have served out his term. If the Governor had known that counsel were to receive a large fee for their services, he would have *known* that it was a "mock" application.

If, as alleged, Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney, made the remark attributed to him, BURNHAM's counsel made the most of it. "Mock auction" offences, though atrocious, are difficult ones to prove. There are many crimes for which it is almost impossible to convict. When, therefore, a conviction upon notoriously bad character is obtained, it should be regarded as judicial good luck, and justice should not be defrauded of its culprit.

It is, we repeat, on account of the odium attaching to abuses of the pardoning power that the prison doors are inflexibly bolted against many in whose behalf Executive clemency should be exercised. The "quality of mercy" is seldom "strained." No Governor of our State has pardoned as many persons as he would joyfully have absolved, if he had known how many languish in prison who might rightfully go free. Those who have exercised this power most stringently—who sometimes, nay, often, examined the cases judicially—look back upon this part of their Executive experience with least satisfaction. Among the most conservative, in the matter of pardons, were Govs. MARCY and FISH. Both were kindly and sympathetic, but both held their sympathies under discipline. Both, for the time being, regarded the small number of pardons granted during their terms as feathers in their Executive caps. But we *know* that Gov. MARCY, and believe that Gov. FISH, were they again called upon to exercise the pardoning power, without relaxing in favor of irreclaimable convicts, would find many more fit subjects for clemency.

The hardest pressure we have known upon an Executive was in the cases of RATHBUN, the memorable forger, at Buffalo, and COLT, the murderer, in this City. In the case of RATHBUN there was an almost overwhelming array of influence and power, [illegible] intimate, personal and political [illegible] social friends. In the case of COLT, the strongest and strangest elements combined to embarrass the Executive. But Gov. SEWARD resisted firmly, and the "supremacy of the laws" was vindicated in both cases.

The case of young KETCHUM is the next in importance and in difficulty. A powerful effort was made to obtain a pardon for him even before he was sent to Sing Sing. He has the advantage of previous good character, the best social position, high family connections, and great wealth. That effort failed, but it will be renewed. It will be said, truly enough, that all the advantage resulting from punishment, in his case, has been attained; that if pardoned, he would not again offend; and that therefore the ends of justice have been answered. But, on the other hand, it will be asked why, if KETCHUM, whose forgeries amounted to millions, is pardoned, should not all the Smiths and the Browns and the Jones', who only forged by hundreds, be also pardoned? Why make flesh of one, and fish of many forgers?

The pardoning power was exercised most wisely and understandingly by Gov. MORGAN, who made annual visits to the Prisons, and gave sufficient time, or as much time as he could spare, to personal examination, not only to the cases presented, but made personal inquiries into all the cases in any way noticeable. In this way he found, as Governors can always find, real subjects of clemency. Let a single case serve as an illustration:

Some twenty years ago we received a letter from a District-Attorney in Schenectady, in which he said that, on the eve of his expiring term of office he had been reviewing, in memory, his official acts; that there was one conviction about which his mind had never been at ease. It was, he said, the case of a negro convicted of stealing a wagon and horses from the Niskayuna Shakers, and sent to Auburn for five years, three of which had elapsed. An inquiry was instituted, which disclosed the fact that the colored man was a decent, industrious chimney-sweep, going from Albany to Schenectady on foot, when overtaken by a man in a wagon, who asked him to ride; that upon reaching Schenectady the man, saying he had to stop, told the negro to drive the wagon under such a shed and call for a baiting of oats, which the horses might eat till he wanted them. When the Shakers, tracing their stolen property to Schenectady, learned that the negro had driven it under the shed and ordered the oats, they had him arrested, tried and sent to prison, where he remained until the keeper was instructed to inquire into his case. The negro not only protested his innocence, but informed the keeper that the real horse thief was an inmate of the same prison! This, upon investigation, proved true. The rascal had been convicted on a subsequent offence, and confronted with the innocent negro, related the facts just as the negro had always told the story. Of course he was pardoned, but when he returned to Albany he found that his wife had died and that his children were in the poor-house. T. W.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

Louisville Commissioners in the Old School.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 18, 1866.

The spirit of Dr. STANTON, the Moderator of the Old School Assembly, is shown in the following words of his opening address after he was elected, which I failed to get yesterday:

"Vital questions affecting the integrity of this Assembly, and the purity and peace of the church at large, will claim from you a prompt and decisive solution. That rebellious defiance of lawful authority which has racked this nation to its foundations during four years of war, still rages within the precincts where it was born, the Church of God. It is the offspring of heresy, corruption, and of all unrighteousness. To meet it promptly, courageously, in the fear of God, and with the aid of his grace, is your manifest duty, as well as directly to deal with those who openly deride your most solemn injunctions. To settle all these questions upon principles so clearly right that they shall command the confidence of the church and give it rest, while they shall advance the Saviour's glory and secure His favor, should be the aim and the prayers and the labors of every member. Then those who have gone out from us upon vain and wicked pretexts may be left to their own chosen way, and if any still remain to revile, they may know the cost of setting at defiance the authority which Christ has given to His Church."

This morning, on reaching the unfinished business of yesterday, Dr. MCLEAN, who had the floor, said that every deliberative body had a right to judge of the qualifications of its own members. To deny it would be to demoralize the body. A member may be excluded for even personal disqualifications, although his electors may have elected him properly; and a member may be excluded, if the electors are wrong in order, although the elected may be personally qualified. By common fame, in this case both the elected and the order of their election were wrong in person and in order; and this Assembly is qualified to decide their admission to this body. He wished to move the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to investigate the facts in respect to the Presbytery of Louisville, and whether that Presbytery is entitled to representation in this Assembly.

He stated that he wished to move this resolution after he had made another resolution. He then read his resolution of yesterday. He wished to make a motion in respect to this paper of yesterday, after which he proposed to offer the other resolution appointing a Committee of seven. He moved, therefore, in reference to yesterday's paper, the previous question.

Drs. VAN DYKE and WEST, of Brooklyn, rose to points of order. Dr. J. G. HENDERSON, of one of the disloyal Churches of this city, called for the ayes and nays. The House refused to sustain the call. The previous question was sustained. Dr. ANDERSON called for the ayes and nays on the main question, which call the House sustained. The vote on the main question was announced: Ayes 201, nays 50, excused 3; the excused being Dr. WILSON, Dr. STUART ROBINSON, and Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky.

Not a few of the best minds in the Assembly voted against this resolution, evidently on the ground that it is unfair to exclude these delegates from the floor till they are heard in their own defence; and New School men in the body whispered that this was precisely the action of 1837 and '38.

Dr. ANDERSON, Dr. VAN DYKE, Dr. SMITH, and others, gave notice of protests.

Dr. MCLEAN then offered his resolution appointing a Committee of seven—four ministers and three elders—to whom to refer the whole matter for investigation.

Dr. WEST, of Brooklyn, moved to lay on the table, which the House refused to do.

Rev. Mr. WOLLEN moved as an amendment that the case of Rev. T. H. BRACKEN, of West Lexington Presbytery, be referred to the same Committee.

Rev. Dr. BROOKS, of the other disloyal Church of this city, moved another amendment; that the Committee be instructed also, to inquire into the truth of rumors against other members of the Assembly in respect to this same subject.

He wished to include all who had to do with this same thing. He said that he had as much to do with the act of declaration and testimony as any other person, and he should think himself unmanly if he did not stand by the side of those who are here arraigned on these charges; and he would cheerfully suffer for what he believed to be God Almighty's truth and Christ's glorious kingdom. [Cheers in the gallery.]

Dr. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn, took the floor, and after a number of parliamentary interruptions, which he bore with patience, said that perhaps it was due to others who had taken a kindly interest in him, and due to himself that he should explain his position. He had received credit for what he had not done and had failed to receive credit for what he had done. He had received credit for being the author of the Declaration and Testimony. The brethren did him honor overmuch. It was not so. But all its principles he subscribed to. [Cheers.] A stranger coming in might suppose that the Presbytery of Louisville were sinners above all others that dwelt in Jerusalem. But sixty-one members of a former Assembly, under Dr. HODGE, protested against the like action of the Assembly for which these brethren were arraigned. In his own Presbytery, he had refused to carry out the Assembly's instructions, and so of other members in the Presbytery. If the charges against the Presbytery of Louisville are adopted and equally against other members, if true, they are neither heresy nor crime. He read from the rules of the Church: "All synods and councils may err." "Before any act shall be decided, it shall be transmitted to the Presbyteries," &c. The action of the last General Assembly had not been transmitted to the Presbyteries. Three-fourths of the clergy in New-York and Brooklyn have done this same thing. The Presbytery of Louisville have printed what the rest believed. Do this, and you make the Presbytery of Louisville martyrs for principle. If by previous question, by papers prepared before the Assembly met, this action is taken, there are others of us to stand by these brethren.

Dr. ANDERSON, of this City, said he should think himself unmanly and unchristian not to stand by these his brethren. He stated, not in defence, but as a fact, that [illegible] Missouri, by a vote of 5 to 1, had [illegible] He had voted for [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Mo., [illegible] testimony [illegible] he did not sign [illegible] thought too [illegible] But the principles of it he declared to be in accordance with the Scriptures. He can not [illegible] the General Assembly in this thing, because it is contrary to the Word of God. If these brethren are to be cut off, "I for one wish to be cut off. I wish Dr. HODGE to be cut off, I wish Dr. ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE to be cut off."

Rev. T. H. BRACKEN said that he did not sign the declaration. The brethren of West Lexington Presbytery foresaw that it would be misapprehended. Brethren long suspected of being rebels would be now accused of openly advocating their disloyalty. Yet a large majority substantially indorsed that action.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Assembly adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The other side of the debate is expected to-morrow.

The New School Assembly, under the stars and stripes, are peacefully pursuing their work of receiving and submitting reports. The Old School Assembly, is of course the feature of interest to the people.

It is stated that Dr. BROOKES' large congregation, of this city, have received only about thirty delegates of the Old School. And that Dr. ANDERSON's church receives but a few. Many of the Old School Assembly are sharing, therefore, New School hospitality, or the hospitality of other denominations. It is not unlikely that this contest in the Old School, and this treatment of their delegates by their own families in this city will facilitate the solution of the other great question—the union of the two parts of the denomination. K.

TEXAS.

Commendation of the Freedmen by a Radical Secession Sheet—Houston and Galveston—Condition of the State—Cattle and Cotton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOUSTON, Thursday, May 10, 1866.

The following extract is taken from one of the most rabid Southern papers in the State—a paper edited by a man who wrote more sensation articles and appealed more to the passions of the Southern people than almost any other man in Texas—the Houston *Telegraph*:

"We understand the pupils of the African school will be treated to a grand pic-nic to-morrow. They will form in procession, and move, as we hear it stated, through the principal streets of the city. As the school is attended by nearly two hundred scholars, who will be joined on the occasion by their friends, the procession will be quite imposing as regards numbers.

"Nobody, of course, will do anything to prevent the affair from going off as smoothly and pleasantly to those concerned as possible. We have heard it stated that some thoughtless and foolish individuals might make an attempt to have it turn out otherwise, but such interference will be promptly frowned down by all reasonable and good citizens. The freed people of this city are mostly behaving themselves in a becoming manner, and their good conduct should be encouraged."

The indorsement of the "freed people" by so rabid a paper should be taken as evidence that freed colored people have done much better than was expected, at least, by those in the South. That there is a "colored school" of over two hundred pupils, and that school indorsed by the people of Texas, is a new era indeed.

Communications are often published in Northern papers giving a sad account of the condition of affairs in the Cities of Galveston, Houston and San Antonio. It has been my fortune to visit all these places within the last ten days. I have found them as orderly and the people as well behaved as in any cities on any of the great thoroughfares of the West, and I believe that one's person and property are as safe in those cities as in many parts of the City of New-York.

Texas has not suffered from the war—the State has not been invaded, nor have its own troops marched and countermarched through it. It has had a market for its cotton "over the line" in Mexico, and it has obtained its supplies from the same source. Many, in fact most of the leading men in the State opposed secession, but when it came, all, excepting the German population in the interior, and some of the commercial men in the cities, embraced its pernicious doctrines with an enthusiasm worthy a better cause, and fought it out to the "bitter end." I believe, however, that they now accept "the result" as fully as the people of any other State. While they are, as many of them say, mortified and chagrined that the collapse was so complete, they will in no way interfere in a reconstruction that will permit them to remain in the country and retain possession of their property. They of course will try for the best terms, but will acquiesce in anything that may seem permanent.

The City of Galveston is destined to be the great entrepot of Texas; it has a fine harbor, and can be as easily reached from New-York as New-Orleans. At present it can boast of many large importing houses, and its shipments of cotton up to the present time this year amounts to nearly thirty millions of dollars; to say nothing of the large shipment of other articles, such as wool, hides, cattle, &c.

Houston is fifty miles inland from Galveston. It contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants, and was formerly said "to be the key of Texas." Four railroads, running into the interior of Texas, centre here, and the country around is productive. Cotton is raised in large quantities, and all the productions of the Middle States thrive well. This year, Texas will produce more cotton than any year during the war, and as many cattle as ever. Cattle are now as cheap and as plenty as before the war, notwithstanding for nearly three years most of the supply for the rebel army was drawn from here. Cattle may almost be said to be the great staple of Texas. That you, who are paying your thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty cents a pound for your steak, may understand the price here, I give the prices of cattle purchased inland from one to one hundred and fifty miles. Herds of cattle, of equal numbers of yearlings, two years old, three years old, and four years old, $5 a head; beef steers, four years old, $15 to $18; cows with calves, $12 to $18; yearlings, $2.50 to $3.50. When you take into consideration that these cattle are never fed, but graze the year round, some idea may be formed of the extent to which cattle-raising may be carried.

A Speech by Ex-Governor Pease.

Ex-Governor PEASE, of Texas, made a speech at Galveston a few days since in support of the Union or Radical ticket. In the course of his remarks he said:

I have no doubt but that if Texas and the South had met the policy of the President in good faith that members of Congress would have been admitted. Georgia—under the influence of Vice-President STEPHENS—has passed a bill giving to the freedmen the same rights as guaranteed by the Civil Rights Bill, and we may rest assured that until we do the same we will not get into Congress. [Cries of "Then we will remain out."] What is there so monstrous in giving them these rights? Can we not hold our own with them? It is true that ANDREW JOHNSON vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, but he extended to them the same protection by virtue of a military law, under the present Freedmen's Bureau Bill. He also vetoed the Civil Rights Bill, but has set aside the legislation of several States, and substantially enforced the same rights. Some of the Press of Texas has had the assurance to suggest that ANDREW JOHNSON would not execute that law. He will execute it. *He has never yet proved unfaithful to any trust, and some of you will find that he is about as hard a subject to deal with as Congress.* The Union men of Texas do not denounce Congress because of the extreme views of some men, for there is no evidence that the majority side with them. I see by a dispatch that it is proposed not to allow us representation for negroes unless we permit them to vote. This is a hardship. But do we do so? Have we permitted them to be counted in our State apportionment for legislative representation? This principle is wrong. Representation should be on the basis of population. It is proposed to exclude Confederate officials above the rank of Colonel from holding office under the United States. I confess, if I had the settlement of this question, I would not disfranchise any official, for this reason—we have a free Press, and our sufferings in the past is the best guarantee that our people will not follow them in the future. But is it any great hardship that these men should be left out? It would only disfranchise about 2,000 in 8,000,000, and if they had any patriotism they would say to the South: Go back into the Union; we will not stand in your way.

Our position is such that we have not, nor can have, influence in controlling the course of the United States. I tell you frankly, that if, when the terms are submitted, they are not harder than those contained in this telegram, that I, and the people, will accept them. The press of Texas is loud in its declarations of loyalty. Here Gov. PEASE recited many extracts from the Texas press, and said: What does this mean; it means that we can have no government if these pernicious doctrines prevail. If the defeated party have the right to resort to violence, we shall be in no better condition than Mexico. Unless we are prepared for this, we are not in a condition to resume our relations with the United States Government. I believe the people of Texas have had enough of war, and are sincerely desirous of peace. If there is any humiliation in submitting to the terms proposed, the Union men are not responsible for it. They did not bring it about.

A few words for myself. I came to Texas when it was a colony of Mexico. All my interests are with the people of Texas. If they suffer, I suffer. If they are humiliated, I am humiliated. I have lost during the late war. At an age when men usually retire from professional life I am obliged to continue it. I am a candidate, not because I want the office, but because from my past political character, I hoped that I could do something toward the admission of Texas which some other man could not do. In times like these, those who have charge of the Press and are candidates for office, should speak to you in plain language. Those who seek to stir up strife are not loyal in their adherence to the Government, whatever their professions may be; neither do they well keep their amnesty oath. In reply to a question, the Governor said: I do not believe that the freedmen of Texas are capable of exercising suffrage as it ought to be, therefore, I am opposed to it. I will say this much, that if the alternative was presented, I would grant it to such as could read and write and manifested a requisite degree of intelligence, before I would stay out in the cold indefinitely. [Question, by a Freedmen's Bureau agent—Would they not exercise it as intelligently as some of your Mexicans? I think they might.]

LAW REPORTS.

Undervaluation of Cigars.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. Ten Cases containing Havana Cigars.—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. The goods were entered here in 1860, coming from Havana. The invoice stated the value at 45 bundles to the dollar, but on appraisement they were valued at 40 bundles to the dollar, and this suit was brought to forfeit them for the undervaluation. Attached to the invoice was the affidavit of a man named Gladdin, that the goods were purchased for his account, and that the value stated in the invoice was the actual price paid for them. But the goods were claimed in this action by Gladdin's employer, (Ensinis,) and the defence set up was that the goods were not sold, but were intended for the California market, being entered here for that purpose, and that goods for that market were put up with less expensive labels, and the value was therefore stated lower in the invoice. The evidence, however, as to the actual quality of these labels was not positive. And the Jury found a verdict for the Government, condemning the goods.

For the Government, Mr. Allen and Mr. Phelps; for claimant, Mr. Coudert.

Personal Baggage—Jewelry Forfeited.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. One Package Seized from J. Hernandez, containing Gold and Diamond Jewelry.—This was an action to forfeit some jewelry alleged to have been smuggled by the claimant, Mr. Hernandez, in his baggage. The testimony of the Government showed that Hernandez arrived here in the *Arago* in 1860; that he spoke to the Custom House officers to pass his luggage, and mentioned that he had some silks and two hats for his lady, on which he paid duty, and his baggage was passed; that the officers having afterward heard that he had also brought jewelry, went and found him at Delmonico's Hotel and brought him to the Custom House, where he was charged with having brought dutiable jewelry, which he at first denied, but afterward produced a scarf pin and some other articles, and on further questioning admitted that he had given to a Mr. St. John, a passenger on board, a box containing a coral pin, ear-rings and necklace, which were then at the office of the agent of the steamer, whither the Custom House officers went and seized them.

The claimant, who was a Creole, denied any intention to smuggle the articles, and said that he bought them in Paris for the use of his wife, and never denied having them, but admitted it at once and produced them when called for, except the box of corals, which had been sent to the office of the agent of the steamer; that the box of corals was too large to be put in his trunk, and he was carrying it about under his arm, and only gave it to Mrs. St. John because it was an awkward package to carry; and that the articles had ever since they were bonded in the cause been used by his wife as her personal effects.

The jewelry was worth about $1,800.

The jury, after being out some hours, found a verdict in favor of the Government, condemning the goods.

For the United States: Mr. Allen and Mr. Phelps; for claimant: Messrs. Webster and Craig.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of Capt. Russell and Messrs. Munson and Garrity, Mates of the ship *Cultivator*, who were charged with cruel and unusual punishment of Patrick Durkin and others, while at sea, during the passage from Liverpool to this port, was up for examination yesterday. The testimony of the complainants failed to implicate the Captain, and the Commissioner discharged him. The Mates have not yet been arrested.

The Law of Agency—Loss of a Tugboat by Collision with a Gunboat.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II—MAY 24.

Before Justice McCunn and a Jury.

Joseph T. Martin vs. William A. Farnsworth.—The plaintiff in this case was the owner of the steam-tug *May Queen*, and the defendant the owner of the bark *Antietam*. The bark went ashore near the Delaware breakwater, and Mr. Farnsworth sent on to Metcalf & Duncan the following telegraph: "Send me small towboat, engineer, my diving apparatus and diver, or telegraph Eaton Merrill, Bolden-street, South Boston, to come. Make the best trade you can." Metcalf & Duncan made an arrangement for the hire of the steamtug *May Queen* and she was dispatched to the Delaware. When near the capes of the Delaware she collided with the gunboat *Wamsutta* and sunk, and for her value the plaintiff brings suit.

There was some dispute as to what the arrangement made by Fletcher & Duncan with the plaintiff, for the charter party, was. The plaintiff claims that the arrangement was that the defendant should pay $4 50 per hour for the tug and the cost of her coal, and should and did furnish the coast pilot, thus placing the vessel under the charge of the defendants' servant. The defendants claimed, first, that the telegram did not authorize Fletcher & Duncan to make any arrangement beyond the employment of the tug, but defined with sufficient distinctness what they were to do. The Court ruled that the telegram was broad enough to authorize such an arrangement. The defendant also claimed that the arrangement was that the plaintiff should furnish the pilot, and the defendant was to pay the plaintiff his hire. He further claimed that there was no negligence on the part of the pilot, or, if there were, that the pilot was the plaintiff's agent, and the defendant was entitled to recover from the plaintiff the value of his steam pumps on board, and other damage. The evidence on the question of what the contract was, and whether the collision occurred through the negligence of the pilot, was very conflicting, and those points were left to the Jury. The claim of the plaintiff was for $15,000; the counter-claim of the defendant for $10,000. The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $5,602 50.

For plaintiff Messrs. Martin and Smith; for defendant Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict.

The Libel Suit Against the Sun—A Sealed Verdict to be Rendered this Morning.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I—MAY 24.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Hugh Minnick vs. Moses S. Beach.—After the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the summing up to the Jury was commenced, in pursuance of the understanding made in Court on Wednesday, by Mr. John Graham, for the defence. We] merely give a brief synopsis of the leading points of his argument. He commenced by saying that, in his opinion, there was no better conducted or cheaper newspaper, of its kind, than the *Sun*. It took its name from the great orb which illuminated the earth, and its circulation was among a class who could not afford to buy a larger and more expensive newspaper. An action for libel was brought by the plaintiff against the editor for the publication in a corner of that sheet on the morning of the 4th of April, 1864, the following paragraph:

"THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD THIEVES.—Yesterday Sergt. Polley, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested Hugh Minnick and a person whose name is given as Johnson, both of whom were identified as thieves, who for months have traveled with the Twenty-first Ward gang. Judge KELLY committed the prisoners in default of $2,000 each."

For the publication of this item once a claim of $5,000 was made on the defendant. It was a master-stroke of policy on the part of plaintiff's counsel to avow, as had been done, to the Court and Jury, that no malice is charged on the part of the editor. His friend on the other side would not ask at your hands any vindictive damages. All the plaintiff asked was $5,000 damages sustained to his character by reason of his having been published as a thief, or as one of the Twenty-first Ward thieves. Counsel then read portions of the complaint, to show that when plaintiff swore to his complaint he charged that Mr. Beach had malice in his heart when he published the alleged libelous article. On this trial he had testified that he did not believe the editor was actuated by any feelings of malice.

For the purpose of showing that it was not necessary to allege or prove malice in an action of libel, and also for the purpose of enlightening the Jury as to what the law of libel in this State is, according to recent statutes, so far as editors and reporters of newspapers are concerned, the counsel read from the third volume of the Revised Statutes, Fifth Edition, as follows:

SEC. 1. No reporter, editor or proprietor of any newspaper shall be liable to any action for prosecution, civil or criminal, for a fair and true report in such newspaper of any judicial, legislative or other public official proceedings, of any statement, speech, argument or debate in the course of the same, except upon actual proof of malice in making such report, which shall in no case be implied from the fact of the publication.

SEC. 2. Nothing in the preceding section contained shall be so construed as to protect any such reporter, editor or proprietor, from an action or indictment for any libelous comments or remarks, superadded and interspersed or connected with such report.

Mr. Graham continued to argue, that there was not only not any malice in the publication, but from the testimony it appeared very clearly that there was no negligence on the part of the defendant. This case involved to a very great extent the liberty of the Press. When the clause in the Constitution was inserted prohibiting any law to be passed abridging the freedom of the Press, it was not intended to allow lawlessness and licentiousness among daily journals; it was for the protection of editors and others in the faithful discharge of their duties in chronicling and commenting upon the events of the day. The profession of editors, reporters, &c., in this City and country had grown from small beginnings to be a very great, honorable and highly influential business. Compared with the limited and trammeled condition of the Press in England at the time that Charles I. lost his head, and during the reign of the "Star Chamber," and all through the "long Parliament," up to 1694, the freedom, both of speech and of the Press to-day, showed what gigantic strides had been made throughout the world, showed the progress that had been made toward a higher and a nobler existence.

Counsel said that before the passage of the act by the Legislature of this State, portions of which he had just read, newspaper editors and reporters, if they published anything of an *ex parte* nature, anything of an examination preliminary to the trial, such as Minnick's was before Justice Kelly, they did it at their peril; and even if they showed that what was published was truth to the letter, it was of no use. Indeed, prior to that act it had grown to be an axiom in such cases that "the greater the truth the greater the libel." Our Courts all over the State were overwhelmed with actions of slander and libel. Our Judges and legislators saw the evil, and applied the remedy. Now you always show the truth of the publication, in defence, and having shown that, you may show any circumstances tending to prove a want of malice, and that the article was printed and sent forth to the world from pure motives; such as desiring to inform the public of certain characters known to be bad, and thus put people on their guard. Newspaper editors and reporters were, to a great extent, the guardians of the public in more senses than one.

Counsel insisted that this action should never have been brought, as a matter of good policy on the part of the plaintiff. He, plaintiff, complained of the publication in the *Sun* of three or four lines, in which he was charged with being an associate of thieves. During this trial that same paragraph had been republished in every newspaper in New-York. He then reviewed the testimony at length, and concluded by saying that in any event the Jury must render a verdict for a merely nominal sum.

Ex-Recorder Smith followed for the plaintiff. He said if ingenuity and ability could wrest his client's rights from him, he should expect very small damages. The defendant, as usual in such cases, had employed the most able and ingenious counsel he could. This was both common and natural, when there was no defence on the merits. But the main question had been avoided. Those who heard the address of his friend on the other side, would suppose that the main question here was, whether there should be any damages at all. He would not follow his opponent, but would rely on the fact that "truth is mighty and must prevail." His client had been grossly wronged; his character had been assailed most wantonly and wickedly. Counsel knew he had to contend against wealth, position and influence; his client was a man in humble circumstances, a man who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, but he earned it honestly. The only question involved was whether the defendant should be mulcted in damages for the gross libel he had published in the *Sun* against the plaintiff's character. The character of Sergt. Polley was not an issue to be tried by the Jury. What was there to try? Mr. Minnick, on the 22d of October, 1864, commenced this suit; evidence had been given that an action was commenced on the 25th of April, and subsequently discontinued for the reasons already stated. Mr. Bolton then came to the rescue and said: "You have sued the wrong party; we will pay your costs and publish a retraction." A month elapsed, and still there was no retraction. The suit was brought, but it is no matter whether it was commenced a day, a month or a year after the libel was perpetrated.

Counsel then referred to the word "maliciously" in the complaint. The law which permitted the truth to be set up in mitigation of damages is but recent. In former times an issue in a libel suit was formed either by a general denial to the complaint, or the answer plead matters in justification. Counsel found no fault with the law, although the injuries to character were the same now that they were before the late law. Justice should be tempered with mercy. There should not be so much damages in a libel suit, where the intention is shown not to be malicious, as in one where the libeler assails private character with deliberate malice. A slander printed and published in a newspaper did more injury than a slander spoken in the presence of five or six persons; and it was for the purpose of controlling such things that the editors of newspapers were held strictly responsible. Editors should look out as to whom they employ as reporters; whether the reporter was one of twenty years' standing, or whether he was one with only an hour's experience, the injury to the character which had been maligned was all the same. It had been said that the plaintiff, for the purpose of deceiving the Jury, had conceded that there was no malice in the publishing of the article. Counsel did concede that there was no malice in it, and he asked for no exemplary damages by way of punishment; all he asked was damages compensatory; such as would remunerate the plaintiff to some extent for the gross wrong the defendant had perpetrated.

At the conclusion of the counsel's argument, Judge Brady charged the Jury on the questions of law involved. He briefly recited some of the important points of the testimony, calling attention to the fact that the plaintiff, by his counsel, had admitted there was no malice on the part of the defendant. The case was one of importance to those connected with newspapers and to the public at large. It was their duty to render a verdict according to the facts and the law of the case, as they received it from the Court. They could not, in any event, give the plaintiff more than $5,000, and if they found a verdict for less than $50, the plaintiff could recover no more costs than damages.

The Jury retired, and the Court directed that a sealed verdict be rendered at the opening of the Court at 11 o'clock this morning.

For plaintiff, Ex-Recorder James M. Smith. For defendant, Mr. John Graham.

The Remedies of Creditors and the Duties of Sheriffs—An Important Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. R. Brady.

Turner vs. Smith et al.—This was an equity action brought under the following circumstances: One of the defendants was a member of a copartnership against whom Smith had obtained a judgment before the copartnership was formed. After the partners had been in business several years, Smith in in February, 1866, issued an execution to the Sheriff, directing a sale of the interest of the debtor in the copartnership effects.

Turner, one of the partners, brought his action against Smith and the Sheriff and his copartner, alleging that his copartner was indebted to the firm to the full amount of his interest in the copartnership effects, and that the debtor had no interest in the copartnership effects either at law or equity liable to be sold on execution—that the ceremony of a sale of any alleged interest would work great injury to the plaintiff. The plaintiff also, among other things, tendered a reference to Smith, the judgment creditor, offering to submit all his books and papers to the end that it might be ascertained, upon a legal accounting in advance, whether the plaintiff had any interest liable to sale. Upon the complaint duly verified, his Hon. Mr. Justice Cardozo granted an injunction against the defendant Smith and the Sheriff. Smith and the Sheriff answered, and upon bill and answer moved to dissolve the injunction. The motion was brought on to be heard before his Hon. Mr. Justice BRADY.

Amos G. Hull for the plaintiffs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for the Sheriff. Arthur & Gardner for the defendant Smith.

The injunction was sustained, and the following decision rendered by Judge BRADY:

The complaint in this action alleges substantially that the partner whose interest has been seized under execution has no interest in fact in the assets of the copartnership, and the plaintiff is willing to refer the subject at once, that it may be investigated and determined. This seems to me to be a very reasonable mode of procedure. More particularly when, as in this case, the plaintiff has filed a consent that the reference be proceeded with at once. Injunctions in these cases do not meet with favor from the courts. In Mowbray vs. Lawrence, 22 How Rep. 107, it is said that the authorities in this State are adverse to the interference of a Court of Equity by injunction to restrain the sale of the interest of one partner in copartnership on judgment and execution against him to collect an individual debt, but the refusal to grant the injunction in that case was predicated of the fact that it did not appear by the averments in the complaint that the debtor had no interest which the creditor should be allowed to reach by a sale on his execution. The case of Phillips vs. Cook, 24 Wend., 389, cited by Justice Leonard in the case mentioned is not, however, an authority against the exercise of the equity power invoked by this action. It was an action of trespass, and the Court held that it could not be maintained against the plaintiff for seizing the partnership property to satisfy an execution against one of the partners and delivering the property sold to the purchaser. The subject under consideration was elaborately discussed by Justice Cowen, and the power and practice of the Courts of Equity in such cases to some extent exemplified. He said there is no doubt of the equitable rule in England, New-York and most of the States, that though the Sheriff may at law levy on and sue the rights of the individual partner, which shall pass absolutely to the purchaser, yet he takes subject to an account between the partners, which if it eventuate against him, his purchase may go for nothing. That, however, is his own lookout. It is no reason why the creditor should be deprived of his legal right to sell, or the purchaser of his legal right to buy." The case of Moody vs. Payne (2 J. Ch. Rep. 584) is not an authority, as I understand it, against the exercise of the equity power. The Chancellor seems to have entertained the opinion, that the creditor could only sell the interest of the individual partner, subject to the right of the joint creditors, and not the property itself, the rule being in equity that partnership accounts should all be liquidated before a sale or execution, (Watson vs. Taylor, 7 Via. and Bea.; Walter vs. Muth, 16 J. R. 107 n.,) and he expressed the opinion, therefore, that if any sacrifice was made by the sale of the interest of one partner by reason of the uncertainty, it affected only that partner. It was said by Savage, Chief-Justice, in Scrugham vs. Carter, 12 Wend. 134, that if the Sheriff by virtue of an execution against one of several partners, takes possession of the property, an action at law does not lie against him. The Court from which the execution issued would stay proceedings upon it to give time to have an account taken in equity. In Packer vs. Piston, 5 Boss and Pull, 288, the defendant was one of two partners, and the creditors applied to extend the return of the *fieri facias*, the object being to prevent the partnership goods from being sold until an account could be taken of the several claims upon them. The Court were of the opinion that there was no ground for this interposition; that the safest line of conduct for the Sheriff to pursue was to put some person in possession of the defendant's property as vendee, leaving him and the parties interested to contest the matter in equity, where a bill might be filed stating that he had taken possession of the property, and praying that it might not be disposed of until all claims were arranged. In Chapman vs. Koops, reported in the same volume of Boss and Pull, p. 289, a similar application was denied, but Lord Alvany, Chief-Justice, said among other things, "We are desired to restrain the plaintiff's execution because it is alleged that he stands in the shoes of a partner who would not have a right to molest the other partners until all accounts between them had been settled. But if the other partners wish to take advantage of this circumstance, they ought to file a bill in equity against the vendee of the sheriff, or they may buy in the property when put up for sale." Chambre, J., said, the short objection to this application is that the Court cannot direct a partnership account to be taken without assuming a jurisdiction that does not belong to it. The case of Phillips vs. Cook *supra* being a determination of the right of the Sheriff to seize the property of the copartnership on an execution against one of the partners and deliver it to the vendee, makes the interposition of equity power in a proper case eminently just. The right mentioned does not commend itself to our best consideration. It does not seem to be fair that property owned by several should be taken away on a process against one, where that one, in consequence of his relations to the others, financial and otherwise, may have little or no interest in it." The firm creditors have the superior right and equity, and the partners stand in better position toward the property as against each other than the individual creditor, the interest of each is only the share that remains after the partnership accounts are taken. There is no doubt that the right under discussion is one asserted by the Courts of law, to avoid encroachment upon equity jurisdiction, and it is not the only instance in which the division of jurisdiction, legal and equitable, has led to useless and absurd circumlocution. There is no doubt that equity had the power to interfere in a case like this, and would do so, and since the blending of the different tribunals in one, under our present system, there is no reason why a stay should not be granted on an execution as stated by Justice Willard in accordance with the suggestion of Savage, C. J., in Scrugham vs. Carter, *supra*. The plaintiff has, however, brought his action in equity, and alleges that there is nothing to be sold. Assuming that to be so, it would be very unjust to allow the partnership property to be sold and delivered, leaving the plaintiff to pursue the vendee, who would not be obliged to give security, and might not only dispose of the property, but be utterly insolvent. I think there are reasons why the right to sell and deliver should never have been given. The right to sell the interest, leaving the purchaser to ascertain what it was, and a rule requiring a reference to be submitted to by all the parties, would have subserved the ends of justice better than the existing rule.

In this case I think the plaintiff entitled to an injunction, and the defendant to the reference which the plaintiff tendered, if they feel disposed to tender it at the present stage of the action.

Decisions Rendered at the Last General Term of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District.

Present—Justices Wm. W. Scrugham, Jos. W. Barnard, John A Lott, Jasper W. Gilbert.

David Dows vs. the City of Brooklyn and others. Order affirmed and injunction wholly vacated with $10 costs to the defendant, the City of Brooklyn. Opinion by Judge Barnard.

The Long Island Ferry Company vs. Gerrit Smith. Verdict set aside and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Barnard.

In the matter of the Flushing and Woodside Railroad Company. Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Lott.

Theophilus Anthony, Executor, &c., Appellant, vs. Jacob Brower, Executor, &c., and others, Respondents. Decree of Surrogate of November 19, 1864, modified in accordance with opinion, with costs as stated in the opinion. Opinion by Judge Lott.

John R. Gill, and others, Appellants vs. Jacob Brower, executor, and others. Appeal dismissed with costs. Same opinion as in last case.

Sylvester J. Sherman vs. John D. Prince. Order dismissing complaint affirmed, and judgment for the defendant to be entered thereon. Opinion by Judge Scrugham.

James C. Taylor vs. Jeremiah V. Spader. Order denying new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Gilbert.

Philander Hale vs. John Hays. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Gilbert.

John Johnson vs. Frederick De Peyster. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Scrugham.

Jesse Dickinson and wife vs. Nathaniel Dickinson, impleaded, &c. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Lott.

Ann Rhodes, vs. Maria O. Sinnus, impleaded, &c. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Lott.

Julia G. Tyler vs. David L. Gardiner and others. Decree of Surrogate reversed, and proceedings remitted with directions to admit the will to probate; with costs. Opinion by Judge Gilbert.

Joshua Zimmerman vs. Daniel H. Sisson. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Gilbert.

George G. White et al. vs. Rumsey Rose. Order dismissing complaint affirmed, and judgment for defendant to be entered thereon with costs. Opinion by Judge Scrugham.

The Ontario Bank vs. John D. Hennessy, impleaded. The order denying motion for new trial and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Lott. Dissenting opinion by Judge Barnard.

Jesse R. Hawkins vs. Isaac J. Smith. Order denying new trial, and judgment of County Court affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Lott.

Henry Best vs. Judah Swift. Order denying new trial, and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Gilbert.

John J. Fulton, Administrator, &c., vs. Isaac Fulton and Catharine Fulton. Order granting new trial reversed with costs of the appeal and judgment to be entered for the defendants on the non-suit with costs. Opinion by Judge Gilbert, Justice Barnard dissenting.

Pliny Freeman vs. Christopher Moran. The submission cannot be entertained, as the judgment creditor is not a party to it.

Frederick W. Hurd, Executor, &c., vs. Charles Kelsey et al. Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Wm. H. Ogilvie vs. Sarah Ann Fry et al. Order and judgment affirmed with costs, including $10 costs of appeal from order.

Demas Strong vs. George C. Bennett. Order affirmed with ten dollars costs. Opinion by Judge Scrugham.

William Chamberlain, Ex., &c., vs. Young Choles et al. Order affirmed with ten dollars costs.

William Chappell vs. George S. Cary et al. Order affirmed with ten dollars costs.

Miriam Rosecrants vs. Benjamin F. Pond. Non-suit set aside and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

Wm. Foster vs. Maria Titus. Order affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. Jane Quinn vs. John Cresfield, Justice. Proceedings reversed with costs and restitution ordered. Opinion by Judge Gilbert.

Winifred Ward vs. Ellen Ward, Ex., &c. Decree of Surrogate affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Barnard.

Washington Mills et al. vs. Horatio N. Mills et al. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Gilbert.

The People ex rel. J. Carpenter vs. The Trustees of the Village of Newburgh. Proceedings affirmed with costs.

John Schultz et al. vs. Elizabeth Schultz. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Lott.

Amos S. Perry vs. The Union Ferry Company. Order dismissing complaint affirmed, and judgment to be entered for the defendant thereon. Opinion by Judge Barnard.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 24.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the matter of the application of the Church of St. James for an appraisement of certain premises; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 24

By Justice Jones.

The Madison-avenue Baptist Church vs. the Baptist Church in Oliver-street.—In consequence of the indisposition of Justice Jones, this cause stands adjourned to Monday, the 28th, at 11 A. M.

By Justice Garvin.

Michael K. Wilson et al. vs. Nathaniel K. Terry; Mary Howard vs. John Hecker; motions granted.

By Justice Monell.

Charles Brink vs. the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company; case settled, papers in the Clerk's office.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short causes. Nos. 1420, 2477, 1751, 2682, 1010, 2728, 2754, 2575, 2734, 2793, 2747, 2546, 2095, 1797, 1806, 2622, 82, 2509, 2610, 2670, 2768, 2783, 2814, 2297, 2730, 2450, 2653, 2741, 2803. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part III.*—Nos. 903, 1471, 79, 973, 334, 737, 427, 802, 723, 1298, 1276, 1246, 1115, 1091, 1193, 812, 1498, 939, 1310, 923, 971. SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 271, 272, 243 to 265, inclusive, 267.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 61, 73, 103, 106, 116, 196.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Case on. No further causes will be taken up in this part during the term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1485, 1970, 1677, 1940, 2047, 1814, 1787, 1950, 1964, 2039, 2104, 2122, 2124, 2128, 2107. *Part II.*—Case on trial.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

H. C. Disbrow, *alias* George W. Humbert, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of having obtained, by fraudulent means, from A. E. Shaw, No. 20 Reade-street, on the 23d of February, carpet of the value of $203 84, was tried and acquitted.

James Martin, indicted for rape on the person of Mrs. Isabella McGinnis, alleged to have been committed at No. 64 Park-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, on the 20th of April, was tried and convicted of assault and battery. He was remanded for sentence.

William Paine pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having broken into the dwelling-house of Isaac Markins, No. 168 East Twenty-third-street, on the 12th of May, and stolen therefrom carpets to the value of $50. He was remanded for sentence.

John Murphy pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having broken into the store of Samuel Sterne, No. 421 East Houston-street, on the night of the 12th of May, and stolen therefrom tobacco of the value of $68. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. James Callan, grand larceny.

The People vs. Patrick Clancy, grand larceny.

The People vs. Margaret Kennedy, grand larceny.

The People vs. John Williams, John Robinson, conspiracy.

The People vs. Michael J. Riley, James J. Burke, James Finnegan, assault and battery.

The People vs. James M. Clancy, arson and burglary.

The People vs. J. G. Townsend, James Woodis, grand larceny.

The People vs. Kievan Golden, grand larceny.

The People vs. Charles T. Matthew, grand larceny.

The People vs. John Cooley, John Kelly, James Coogan, arson and burglary, felony.

The People vs. James G. Taylor, arson and burglary, felony.

The People vs. John Archer, arson and burglary, felony.

The People vs. John Clark, Patrick Fanning, arson and burglary, felony.

The People vs. Edward McGuire, James Curran, burglary, third degree.

The People vs. Wm. Cunningham, Edward McGuire, John Gleason, grand larceny.

The People vs. Wm. Woods, A. Stockton, burglary second degree, and grand larceny.

The People vs. John H. Stewart, receiving stolen goods.

The People vs. George Rothermel, grand larceny.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

NOTED FEMALE PICKPOCKETS CONVICTED.—Ellen Johnson and Ellen Saunders, two very fashionably dressed women, pleaded not guilty to stealing a pocket-book containing $10 from the pocket of Euphemia Del Heyo, a Spanish lady. The woman Johnson is probably the most celebrated pickpocket in this country. Her husband, Lee, who was one of the most skillful pickpockets in the world, tried to reform. To show that he intended to become honest, he went to California and started a hotel and there died. His wife, Mrs. Lee, *alias* Johnson, on the death of her husband, came back to this City and resumed the nefarious business which she had been taught. The woman Saunders is related, according to the police information, to a family of seven thieves who have been tutored to steal. The evidence in this case was that complainant was walking down Broadway, and in the vicinity of Twenty-second street she was jostled about considerably. She looked down at one side and saw the prisoner Johnson. The other woman she did not see until she was in the custody of the policeman. After the shoving on the street took place complainant walked on about half a block when a policeman tapped her on the shoulder and asked her if she had lost her pocket-book. She replied, "Impossible," but at the same time she put her hand in her pocket and found it gone. There was only about $10 in it at time, and she would not have troubled herself about it had the policeman not insisted on her going with him.

Officer Hibbard said, a gentleman in Broadway told him that the woman Johnson had picked complainant's pocket. He immediately went and asked if she was robbed; she found that she had been robbed and he told her to follow him down the street till he overtook the prisoner. The two were overtaken in company, talking together. They were both found guilty, and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary and fined $50. In passing sentence Judge DOWLING remarked: "You two women are well known to this Court as notorious professional pickpockets. You travel Broadway every day, steal in the streets, steal in the stores, steal everywhere. You generally select for your victims ladies in deep mourning who have lost a husband or a child—some woman whose mind is wrapped up in her family troubles. You rob these poor women whose minds are entirely won for the moment from the things of this world; they are robbed with impunity, and if the thieves are caught, the heart that is wounded by affliction is ready to forgive and forget. No mercy should be extended to you."

A NOVEL MOTION.

In the Sessions, yesterday morning, a very novel motion was made by Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who appeared as counsel for several liquor dealers charged with selling liquor on Sunday. The complaint was taken under the eighth section of the law, which Mr. Spencer held, from its grammatical construction, applied only to those licensed. There was but one nominative to a great many verbs, and the nominative was the man licensed, none other. He also raised another point which, no doubt, will excite some discussion. The title page of the bill reads: "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York." That was the original bill presented to the Legislature, but it was amended, excluding Westchester County. This county is in the Metropolitan Police District, and the heading of the bill includes that county, too. When the bill, however, was amended, somebody forgot to correct the heading, and, consequently, the heading and the bill itself, it is claimed, conflict. The discovery of this defect may defeat the operation of the law and it may not, but it was on the discovery of this defect that Mr. Spencer made his motion. The Court heard the motion, but reserved its decision.

AN OLD REPEATER.

Peter O. Hearn, apparently a dock laborer, pleaded not guilty of stealing several pounds of cotton from a bale that lay on the wharf. The prisoner looked like a hard-working man; his red shirt was rolled up, showing the brawny muscles tanned by exposure, and his defence was a very good one. He said he was sweating to death, and he tore a flake or two out of the cotton to wipe the perspiration off his arms. Complainant said that was a very beautiful story that had been told, but the fact was there was no sweat on the fellow's arms, and he had no occasion to pull the cotton out of the bale to use it for a towel, for he wasn't at work there; nor would he have had him arrested if the prisoner, after he was caught, had not threatened to pitch him into the river when he told him to leave. He was found guilty, and Judge DOWLING, on passing sentence, said that the prisoner had been ten or twelve times before him for the same offence, but, somehow or other, when brought to court by the policemen, they could never produce a complainant. Hearn was sent to the Penitentiary for three months and fined $50.

A TILL TAPPER.

James Wilson, a very rough-looking fellow, who, when he stood at the bar, seemed to be as indifferent to either acquittal or conviction, was charged with stealing $6 from the till of Herman Suydel. Prisoner went into complainant's place with two friends, and called for three glasses of beer. While drawing it, witness saw Wilson through the glass reach over the counter, draw open the drawer, and take the money out. He said nothing, but on turning round put the three glasses on the counter, when Wilson threw down a quarter, and on opening the drawer complainant found there were no stamps to make change. The bar-keeper charged him with robbery. Wilson asked him if he meant to insult him. Suydel said no, but he wanted his money. "I'll give it you," said the thief, at the same time hitting the bar-tender. The prisoner was arrested, and these facts appearing on trial, he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

DISAGREEABLE.

On the 26th of April last, Henry Bushman, a very respectable looking man came into Court, and pleaded guilty to committing an assault and battery on Margaret McGronley. He pleaded guilty, expecting that he would be let off with a fine. Instead of that he was fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for one month. Somehow he got out a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, and was admitted to bail, but the writ was never served on the Court of Sessions. Yesterday morning the defendant was brought into Court by Captain Jourdan, on an attachment, and sent to the Penitentiary to serve out his term. How the defendant got out on bail without a writ being served on the District Attorney, is one of the many mysteries of criminal law proceedings.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 24, 1866.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '68, R..	120¼	10	Erie R.	67
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Cou..	107	400	do	66¾
8,000	do...indorsed	106¾	1350	do	66¾
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.		100	do b30	66½
	C. '62	100¾	100	do b10	65⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s.R.'65	101½	500	do b10	66⅛
27,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	101½	100	do s10	66⅛
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	94	100	do..2d call.b10	66
5,000	do	94½	800	do	65¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71. R...	100	100	do b10	65⅝
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Hud. R. R.	111
	First Ser..Sm'l	100¼	32	N.Y. & N. H.	107
2,300	do	101¼	30	do	107½
5,000	do.....2d Ser.	101½	100	Chic. & R. I.	90⅝
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	27½	300	do	90⅝
5,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	87	300	Reading R. s30	107½
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.Bs.	94½	1800	do	108
1,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	100	400	do	108¼
10	Am. Ex. Bank	113	200	do b30	108⅛
100	Bk. of Commerce..	110	500	do	108¼
10	Park Bank	150	300	do	108⅛
35	Cen. N. Bank	107¼	10	Mich. Cen. R.	106
10	Fourth Nat. Bank.	103¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	78¾
5,000	Amer. Gold	138¾	1000	do	78⅝
100	Canton Co......b30	57½	500	do	78¾
100	do	56½	100	do b30	79
300	do	57	200	do.....2d call	78¾
100	do b20	57¼	100	Ill. Central R.	117½
100	do	56⅝	100	do	116½
100	Wilkesbarre Coal..	48	400	do	116
200	do b30	49	100	do..2d call.b30	117
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	142	400	Cleve. & Pitts...s30	84
200	Central Coal	42	500	do	84¾
100	Cum. Coal P.	44	100	do s30	84¾
93	West. U. Tel	61	200	do b30	85
100	do	61½	200	do	84⅞
522	do	62	500	Chic. & N. W	27½
500	Quicksilver	50½	500	do	27½
100	do	50¾	500	do b15	27¼
100	Spring M. Coal.....	42	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	56½
100	Mariposa Min.	11	100	do	56¾
100	Mariposa Pref.	20½	900	do	56½
100	do	20¾	200	Cleve. & Tol.	113½
100	Boston W. P....b30	44	700	do	104
200	do b15	44½	200	do b30	104¼
150	do	44½	300	Morris & Essex	87
400	do b30	45	600	P., F. W. & C.	94
200	do b10	44½	400	do	94¼
100	N. Y. Central	93	400	do	93¾
100	do b10	93¾	300	do	93¾
15	do	93½	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	61
100	do......2d call	93	17	Chic. & Alt.	95
100	do s10	93	12	C., Bur. & Quin. ...	115

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s,'81. C..	107¼	1000	M. S. & N. I.	79¼
12,000	U. S.6s.5-20s.C.'62.	100⅝	500	do	79⅜
50,000	do	100⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	56⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	94½	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	85
100,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s.		500	do	85¾
	Sec. Ser.	101¼	500	do	85⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	44¾	300	do	85¾
100	do	44⅝	500	do	85⅝
100	Boston Water P. ...	44½	1500	do	85
400	do	44¾	200	Cleve. & Tol.	103¾
100	Erie R.	67	100	Chi. & R.I.	90¾
800	do	67⅛	200	P.F.W.&C.	94⅝
1000	Reading R.	108⅛	50	do	95
100	do	108⅛			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	108	100	Canton Co	57¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	107¾	500	Hudson R. R.	111¾
100,000	U.S.6s5-20s.C. '62	100⅜	500	Chic. & N.W.P	57
35,000	U.S.6s5-20s.C.'65.	101½	200	Chic. & R. I.	91
7,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s		500	do	91¾
	Second Series..	101⅜	3000	Reading R.	109⅞
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	27½	500	do	110
100	Cum. Coal. P	45¼	200	do	109⅞
100	do	45½	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
100	Mar. Min. Co.P	21	60	Ill. Cen. R.	117
9	West. U. Tel	62	100	do	117¼
300	do	62½	10	do	117½
400	do	63	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	85½
100	Boston W. P....b10	45	100	do	85¼
300	do	44¾	200	do b10	86
200	Erie R.	67½	500	Chic. & N. W	27¾
1000	do	67⅛	100	P.,Ft.W.&C.	94⅝
500	do	67¾	800	do	95
800	do s10	67⅛	200	do	95¼
100	do b10	67½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	78
10,000	do s3	27	400	do s3	78¼
200	Boston W. P....b15	45¼	800	do	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal	44¾	400	do	[illegible]
200	do c	44	400	do s3	[illegible]
100	Quicksilver	50¼	200	do b10	[illegible]
100	do b3	50¾	600	do	[illegible]
200	do s3	50⅝	600	do	[illegible]
100	Mar. Pref.	20	300	do	[illegible]
200	do s3	20	100	Ill. Cen. s3	116
100	West. U. Teleg'h.	62⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts	[illegible]
200	N. Y. Cen. c	92⅝	200	do	[illegible]
300	do s3	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
300	do	92⅞	600	do b30	[illegible]
1100	Erie R.	[illegible]	300	Cleve. & Tol.	103
1200	do	[illegible]	200	Chic. & R. I. x-d	[illegible]
800	do	[illegible]	100	do b5	[illegible]
300	do	[illegible]	100	do s3	[illegible]
900	do s3	[illegible]	400	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
500	do c	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
500	do	[illegible]	200	do s10	[illegible]
600	do s3	[illegible]	300	C. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
500	do	[illegible]	200	do b5	[illegible]
200	Reading R. c	107¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Canton Co	57½	400	Mar. Min. Pf.	20½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	1200	Reading R.	108¾
200	do b3	57⅜	1500	do	[illegible]
100	Boston W. P	44½	300	do s3	108⅝
200	do b10	[illegible]	200	do s3	108⅜
100	do b3	44⅝	300	do b3	108⅞
100	do b10	44⅜	500	do	[illegible]
100	do b3	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
200	Quick. Min. Co.	50¾	1200	M. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
400	do	[illegible]	1200	do	[illegible]
200	do b3	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
500	do	[illegible]	500	do	[illegible]
300	do s3	50¾	500	do b3	[illegible]
1200	West. U. Tel	[illegible]	500	do	[illegible]
100	do b3	63	400	do b10	[illegible]
800	N. Y. Cen.	93¾	1200	Clev. & Pitts	[illegible]
200	do b3	[illegible]	2500	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]

[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b3	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie R.	67	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. x-d	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
2000	do	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
400	do b3	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b10	[illegible]
1500	do s3	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
1800	do	[illegible]	800	do	57
1200	do	[illegible]	200	do ....s	[illegible]
800	do s3	67	200	P., F. W. & C. b3	94⅞
600	do	[illegible]	300	do	94⅝
1200	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
400	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b3	94¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Canton Co.	57¼	100	Erie R. Pref	77
200	do	[illegible]	200	Hudson R.	112
100	do ....new	57½	1300	M. S. & N. I. R.	79
100	Boston W. P.	44½	200	do	[illegible]
100	do	44¾	200	do	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal	[illegible]	800	do b3	[illegible]
100	do b3	45½	200	do	[illegible]
200	do s3	45½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
100	do	45½	100	do	116½
100	Quick. Min.	50¼	1100	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	do	50½	800	do	[illegible]
100	do	51	800	do b3	[illegible]
200	Mar. Mining Co.	11¼	500	do s3	[illegible]
100	Mariposa Pf.	21¼	400	do b3	[illegible]
400	do	21⅛	700	C. & R. I. x-d b5	91¾
200	do s3	21¾	400	do	91½
1200	N. Y. Central	93¾	400	do s3	91½
300	do b3	93¾	300	do b3	91½
100	do b10	93½	200	do b3	91¾
2200	Erie Railroad	67½	300	Chic. & N. W	27¾
1200	do s3	67⅛	400	do b3	27¾
1200	do s3	67¼	300	Chi. & N. W. P b3	57¾
900	do b3	67¼	400	do	57¾
1200	do	67½	400	do s3	57⅛
1800	do	67½	200	do s3	57
100	do b10	67½	200	do	57
200	Reading R.	109⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi...b5	95¼
1400	do	109⅝	200	do	95½
2200	do	110	300	do s3	95⅝
1800	do b3	110	200	do b5	95⅝
400	do b10	110			

THURSDAY, May 24—P. M.

The transactions in Money were unusually large to-day through the Bank Clearing-house and at the Treasury Office, but for the greater part the result of yesterday's negotiations and checks through and to the Gold and Stock Brokers and the private Banking-houses connected with the Foreign Exchanges and the export of Gold. The settlements for Gold at the Treasury were made to-day with more ease than yesterday, as the Banks surrendered in payment a large amount of Certificates on the Treasury, on which notice of presentation was waived by the Assistant Treasurer. Some few parcels of Compound Legal Tenders were also surrendered for par value and full accrued interest. The settlements altogether amounted to about $14,000,000, of which sum about $4,000,000 was in the foregoing modes of exchange. The last of the Gold sales will be settled for to-morrow, and will involve only about $4,500,000.

The Money market was again full 7 ⅌ cent. to-day, but as a general report, we are able to say that there was less urgency to borrow on the part of the Brokers than on Wednesday, and there is every reason to suppose that the relief will be more decided on Friday and Saturday.

The price and sales of Gold have ranged to-day, 137½@139½ ⅌ cent., with repeated fluctuations between these two points. The market is kept firm mainly by the influence of a further heavy export expected to be made on Saturday's steamers for Europe, (reckoned at from five to seven millions,) and partly by reason of closing up a number of *short* contracts on which default was made yesterday. The chief of these are said to be for account of a junior member of one of the German banking-houses, who operated through four or five different Brokers in the Gold Room for his separate account. His right to do so is not questioned, but the practice of such side-speculations, to the extent of millions, whether avowedly on private account and risk or on the responsibility of the firm, is very generally condemned.

The Stock Exchange was stronger at the close of the day on most of the Government Securities, and on the general Railway speculation, than yesterday. The 5-20s of 1862 continued steady at 100¾@100⅞, notwithstanding the receipt of some considerable parcels in the *Cuba's* mails, delivered from Boston last night, and the 5-20s of 1865 sold at 101½ ⅌ cent. The 7.30s felt the Money pressure less than yesterday, and the Second Series sold at 101½ at the Second Board. There was increased weakness in Erie shares early in the day, but a recovery to 67½@67⅝ in the afternoon, under a general buoyant feeling on the New-York and Western Roads. The cheapest sales of Erie were at 65¾ ⅌ cent. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Wednesday.

There was a partial reaction on Erie Shares and some of the Western Roads from the best sales of the afternoon, but the general market left off steady. Exchange on London not so firm for 60-day Bills, on account of the dear rate of discount on the other side, but the short sight rate is fully up to the Specie shipping point.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s........	94¼	94½	Northwest........	26⅞	27¾
U. S. 5-20s........	101⅜	101½	N. West Pref....	55⅞	57
U. S. 7.30s........	101	101⅜	Rock Island........	90	91¼
N. Y. Central...	92⅞	93⅜	Fort Wayne........	94	95½
Erie........	67½	66⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	44	45
Hudson........	110½	111¾	Quicksilver	49¼	51
Reading........	107½	108⅞	Mariposa........	11	11¼
Mich. Southern..	77½	78⅞	Mariposa Pref...	20½	22
Illinois Central..	116	117	Canton........	56½	57¼
Pittsburgh........	83⅝	85¼	Ohio Certificates	27	27½
Tennessee 6s........	90	89½	American Gold..	138¾	139⅛
Missouri 6s........	75½	74½	Bills on London.	109½	109½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan...........	132	Metropolitan..........	122¼
Mechanics'...........	115¼	People's..............	118
Union...............	112	Nassau	104
America	139	Continental..........	98¼
City................	200	St. Nicholas..........	102
Seventh Ward........	105	Marine	150
State of New York...	104	Commonwealth.........	101
Commerce............	110	Park..................	150
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass..	104	Central National.....	107
American Exchange..	112¼	First National.......	206
Pacific.............	165	Fourth National.....	103¼
Bank of the Republic.	110	Oriental Bank........	125
Hanover.............	114		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	91	Chi. & N. W. S. F......	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887......	91	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds..	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n....	86	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B....	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	101	Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	94
Erie 1st mort., 1876.....	99	Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts..	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879...	98	Del. L. & W. 1st M.....	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883...	95	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.....	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	92¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex.	90
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	98	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.......	74¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. S.F. '85.	103	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	65
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67...	99	Gal. & Chi. extended...	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72....	95	Chic. & R. I. 1st M....	98¼
Harlem 3d mort., '68.....	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	98
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82.	108	N. J. Central 1st M....	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d..	93
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M...	88	Cleve. & P. 4th mort...	75
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	97	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	84
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	94¼	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875....	103	Chi. & Alt. Income.....	84
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	89	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	78

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $16,256,281 74, including for Customs, $521,000; Gold notes, $2,000,000. Payments, $11,867,177 00. Balance, $113,066,473 61.

The private banking advices by the *Cuba*, received this morning, were nearly all dated from London on Saturday, the 12th of May, after the Bank of England suspension had been authorized by the Government, and while they quote Money dear, and refer to the panic of the day before as unprecedented, the belief is expressed that the worst of the crisis had been passed, both in the Money and Cotton Markets. In the Cotton trade a failure of some importance had taken place at Rochdale, (BUTTERWORTH & Co., spinners,) and another at Liverpool, (WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., factors.)

The week of the London panic, the Bank of England commenced business on Wednesday, May 9, with

Public Stocks in the Issue Department		£15,000,000
Gold in the same department		12,284,000
Authorizing notes to the amount of		£27,284,000
Of which the public held		22,344,000
Leaving a reserve of		£4,950,000
To meet Public Deposits of	£5,782,000	
And Private Deposits	13,515,000	—19,297,000
Deficit of notes to meet a run		£14,347,000

The Bank holds no Gold within the control of its banking department wherewith to meet the demand from depositors, except £750,000 or £800,000 to pay sums under £5, this being the smallest denomination of Notes. No Gold can be drawn from the Issue Department except by the cancellation of a corresponding amount of Notes. At the close of Friday, May 11, the Bank had neither Notes in reserve, nor Gold wherewith to continue business another day. The run upon the London Joint Stock and Private Bankers, whose vast deposits [illegible] hundreds of millions sterling, was for payment in Bank of England Notes. The Bank itself was running short of Notes, and yet could not stop discounting for its neighbors without exposing its own deposits to a run. The Notes were not only imperatively demanded for City but for Country employment, and so the business of Friday, May 11, went on, reckless of the Bank Act of 1844, and on the almost assured chance of Government relief and indemnity, which, of course, was not withheld, simply because it could not be, the Act of 1844 being itself an acknowledged failure, as it had been on two memorable panic occasions before.

The article which we copy from the London *Economist* of May 12 on the London panic, and the explosion of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., has this significance: *First*, that the great house, so called, as a firm of bankers "unlimited," were practically bankrupt years ago, and the "limited" banking association under the same style was a financial imposture from the start—the grosser imposture because of the bonus paid for the name and good will and business of the old concern. And secondly, that the Bank Act of 1844 is a lamentable failure in seasons of peril or distrust. Other London papers speak on this last point to the same effect. In one place the principle of the act is denounced as a financial "crotchet;" in another as a "cast iron" affair, which will not work at all when its soundness is to be really tested, though productive of the wildest mischief in a panic before its failure is acknowledged by the Government, as it has been on three several occasions, and its legal functions suspended.

In reference to the affairs of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., we have no doubt that the *Economist* is right. The old firm lost caste, in 1855 or 1856, for the participation of their managing partner, a Mr. CHAPMAN, in the DAVIDSON & GORDON warehouse frauds. This taint was not removed by the conduct of the same partner in the Bank of England crisis of 1857. But these antecedents were of little or no consequence when the "limited liability" mania of 1865 took possession of the London market. For the name of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. a bonus of £500,000 was then as freely paid as though the traditional Quaker honesty and financial skill and prudence of the concern had never been blown upon.

The London Panic.

From the London Economist, May 12.

The failure of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. (limited) has given occasion to a panic more suitable to their historical than to their recent reputation. It will be found that when that firm was converted into a private company we expressed ourselves most anxiously and guardedly as to the value of their shares. Of course we could not say what we then believed, *and what was generally known, that the old firm had, by most reckless management, reduced one of the most profitable concerns in England to one of the most losing concerns.* We can only say what we can prove, and though we thought this as much as we now think it, we could not say it in print without legal consequences. We expressed ourselves with guarded caution, and under the circumstances this is all which we could do. Now, no one doubts that the state of the Joint Stock Discount Company is very much like the last state of OVEREND & Co. unlimited, and that there was much more excuse for the Joint Stock Discount Company than for this old partnership. The former had to make a business in opposition to extreme competition—the latter had only to pick the best business. The plain truth is that OVEREND, GURNEY, unlimited, for the sake of high interest took bad securities, and in consequence some one must reap the due consequence of that badness.

As to OVEREND, GURNEY, and Co., (*Limited*,) as far as we can learn in any new business they did the best they could, but they could hardly help bringing over old business of very questionable nature from the old firm. The worst bills and securities they would strike out at once, but the rest in the common and usual course of affairs they would renew and take on. And in so doing they must have taken on some of the worst bills in England. The consequence is that they are stated (as the accounts are not made up we cannot vouch for it) to have lost most of their paid-up capital at any rate.

We have often heard it said, and we ourselves believed that the failure of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. (limited,) (which we have thought possible any time this three months) would not produce at all the effect which would have been produced by the failure of the private firm some years since. But in fact, the failure of OVEREND's could hardly in their most reputable days have produced a greater effect. It has been signally shown how much an old name, which all really instructed people knew to have lost its virtue, still retains its magical potency over the multitude. Lombard-street has been thronged and almost stopped by curious wonderers in a way we never saw it stopped before, and on the whole we doubt if there ever was a collapse of credit more diffused and more complete.

It has hardly been observed how new an element of danger limited companies introduce. The moment the operations of the Stock Exchange depress their prices, that instant a run begins. Overend's, no doubt, deserve to go, but many companies may go which did not deserve it merely from the depression of their shares. Some cause there is generally for such depression—really sound people never suffer so; but that cause is often painfully exaggerated, and the warning is that companies which live by credit (as all banks must) should avoid transactions having even a taint of evil, so possible is it that such taint may diffuse itself and destroy their whole reputation.

But OVEREND, GURNEY, & Co., are already to most people things of the past. Most men want to know what will happen now. Will the Act of 1844 be suspended, or will it not be suspended? We confess we conceive it must be suspended, and the critical grounds of this we have at length expressed in another article; but looking only to the plain practical points, it is certain that large sums have been withdrawn from the banking department to-day—that notes to a great amount have gone into the country—that discounts and advances at the Bank have swelled to an extent almost unprecedented; and if these demands have very largely trenched on the Bank reserve—if they have reduced it to such a state as in 1847 and 1857 before a Treasury letter was issued—another such a letter must be issued. There may be a theory to prevent the Bank getting to that state, but the condition of the banking department, when it arrives at that state, is a palpable matter—is not a matter of theory at all; it is plain insolvency and must be mended somehow. We do not know the final state of the Bank reserve, but we do know that all the pleasing rumors of the act being suspended, which were so rife yesterday, were rumors only. Till the Government knew what the bank reserve was, the Government could not act. The first datum was wanting, and all other information could only be preliminary and introductory. We confess we believe that ere long the state of the reserve must be such as to require a suspension. And our main reason for that opinion is the conduct of the bank. After a certain though very late period yesterday, they did not make advances on Government securities, and we apprehend their reason to be that their reserve was likely to be exhausted, or was in danger of being so. If it were not so, we can see no reason why the Bank should have refused the best of all securities. If the Bank of England—the sole banker of the English Government—will not advance on the securities of that Government; if it prefer to discount the bills of traders or merchants, there is no saying what may happen to any one. The Government keeps as good an account at the Bank as most people, and ought to be as well dealt with as most people.

Lord GREY, in 1857, said that Exchequer bills should have been issued, and that the act of 1844 should not have been broken. But Exchequer bills are of no use for the principal want now. If country bankers require notes for use in the country, Exchequer bills are no substitute. You must pay people in the usual currency if you are to satisfy people, and in a time of discredit unusual measures are sure to intensify the anxiety which they are proposed to alleviate. If the reserve of the Banking Department be too low, nothing can set it right but a suspension of Sir R. PEEL's Act. Bank notes are the only familiar currency, and it is familiar currency that is wanted.

As to the general state of the trade of the country, we have no doubt of its substantial soundness. Many monetary companies have gone and many have yet to go. Many contractors are in the same position. There are some five millions (say) of unsecured finance paper, but the general trade of the country has nothing to do with that kind of accommodation paper any more than with any other kind. It has been carried on with a view to profit, and is profitable.

The substantial point now is—that, laying theory aside, if the Bank reserve gets down to the point it occupied in 1847 or 1857, the precedents of those years should be followed. At the time we write, nothing has been done, but before long something, according to the best of our judgment and information, must be done, and it is even possible that it may be done before our readers see these lines. It is often said that Sir R. PEEL's Act broke down in 1847 and 1857, but it should also be said that it must always break down under like circumstances. Its provisions are adapted by a state of quiet and tranquillity. They tend to protect that quiet and preserve that tranquillity. *But these provisions are not adapted to a state of alarm and confusion. On the contrary, they tend to aggravate that alarm. At the early stages of confusion they intensify apprehension, and they cause panic where otherwise there would have been merely fear.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL........................$1,500,000.

Banks, Bankers' and Dealers' accounts solicited. For the accommodation of the Mercantile public, the officers of this institution have organized a special

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT,

which, it is believed, supplies a want not hitherto adequately met by Banks or Brokers. Returns are obtained in the quickest time, and at the lowest rates possible, upon accessible places in the United States and the Canadas. The proceeds, as soon as received, are credited, and notice sent at once of amount of proceeds so credited, to the parties for whom the collections are made. When notes are returned under protest, notice is at once sent to owner of the fact, thus saving the necessity of calling one or more times to inquire whether or not a note has been paid.

JAMES BUELL, President.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 24, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been [illegible] Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Malt, 12 bbls. Pork, 457 pkgs. Cut Meats, 82 pkgs. Lard, and [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $[illegible] for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive, but firm. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon at 20c.@[illegible]; Maracaibo at [illegible]; Laguayra at 18½c.@[illegible]; Rio at [illegible]; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in active demand at firmer prices. Middlings are quoted at from 39c.@40c., chiefly within this range, ⅌ lb. Sales since our last 4,600 bales, against receipts of 3,121 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far for this week..............	5,189
Receipts since May 1, 1866.....................	19,129
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866.....................	300,748
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865...................	755,146
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865....................	453,674
Estimated stock now here......................	140,600

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 22½c.; Atlantic G, 18; Bedford, 14½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 49½c.; Wheaton Company, 20c.; Forrestdale, 30c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20c.; Wamregan, 16½c.; Lowell, 15½c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 65; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, 1½-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 45c.@70c.; 3-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 60c.@$1 10. Corsets—Thomson Coutil L'Imperatrice, $30; Coutil Parisienne, $14.

EGGS—Have been more active and firmer. We quote: State and Jersey, 20c.@21c.; Ordinary Western, 18c.@19c.; Western, by express, 19c.@20c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active at a further advance of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last, 19,200 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 25@$8 25; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 25@$9 75, chiefly at $8 30@$8 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 30@$9 90 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western..........	$7 25	@$8 25
Extra State..............................	8 25	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 35	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 30	@ 9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 95	@14 00
Extra Genesee............................	9 95	@13 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri...	11 50	@17 50

Southern Flour is more active and higher. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., in lots, at $10 60@$12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active and buoyant. Sales, 550 bbls. Extra at $8 95@$14 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand and steady at $4@$4 20 for Western, $4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls.

FRUIT—The stock of domestic Apples is greatly reduced, and quotations are higher. We quote: Russetts, Roxbury, $5 50@$6; Russetts, Golden, $3@$4 50; Apples, Common, $2@$3; Cranberries, choice, $12@$15; Cranberries, second grade, $6@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Strawberries, ⅌ quart box, 50c.@80c. Dried Apples are firm, and prices are steady. Unpeeled Peaches are in good demand and firmer. Dried Apples, New, 19c.@20c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@32c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 15c.@18c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 45c.@50c.; Blackberries, 38c.@40c.; Raspberries, 42c.@45c.; Plums, 32c.@33c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active and has advanced 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel; sales since our last 104,000 bushels, including old Amber Michigan, to arrive from Liverpool, at $2 65; Milwaukee Club at $2 12@$2 20; unsound do. at $1 90; and poor Chicago Spring at $1 72@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in brisk request at an improvement of 3c.@4c. ⅌ bushel. Sales since our last, 130,000 bushels at 80c.@85c. for unsound, and 85c.@94c., in store and delivered, for sound new and old mixed Western, and 94c. for very choice Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Oats are in good demand, including State, at 65c.@68½c.; Canada at 64c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 59c.@61c.; old Western at 59c.@63c. in store and delivered; new Western at 51c.@54c. ⅌ bushel; sales 72,000 bushels. Of Rye, 8,000 bushels have been sold, at $1 08 for Western ⅌ bushel. Barley is neglected; 10,000 bushels Barley Malt was sold at $1 20 ⅌ bushel. There is more inquiry for Beans, and prime lots have advanced. The poorer qualities, however, are dull and nominal. We quote: Beans, kidneys, new, $2 25@$2 50; Beans, marrows, $2 25@$2 30; Beans, mediums, $1 70@$1 80; Beans, mixed parcels, $1 40@$1 50; Peas, Canada, $1 12@$1 20; Peas, green Marrowfat, $2 50@$2 60 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand, at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 5c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including New-Orleans, at 85c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand including Spirits of Turpentine, at 92½c.@95c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4@$5 25; Resin at $3 50@$11 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair request, including Crude Whale at $1 15; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 80@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at $1 56@$1 60 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 27c.@27½c. for Crude, 42½c.@43½c. for Refined, in bond, and 59c.@61c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and quite heavy. Sales since our last 7,850 bbls., in lots, at $30 15@$30 50 for new Mess, closing at $30 25 cash; $29@$29 25 for one year old Mess; $26 75@27 for new Prime Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,000 bbls. new Mess, May, June, July, August and September delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $29 75@$30 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders and 17½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 425 pkgs. Bacon is quite dull, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@14½c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½c.; Long Clear, 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear, 16½c.@16½c., ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs are inactive at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is held higher, but is not active; sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 540 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams rule scarce and quiet at $47@$48 ⅌ bbl. Butter has been inactive at 30c.@45c. for State, and 30c.@40c. for Western. Cheese is in demand, at 8c.@20c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The tendency toward lower rates for Butter noted in our last report has steadily continued during the past week. The new crop of Butter opened at prices that were only sustained by local demand and for a short period. Dairymen and country operators have so far endeavored to sustain high prices in this market by maintaining extreme rates in the dairy districts, and by feeding the market with small quantities. The effort is, however, a failure, as quantities of goods are now arriving that are only fitted and intended for Southern coastwise and California trade, and as prices are entirely out of proportion and beyond the rates of every other market, Butter has declined and will continue to decline, until a point is reached that shippers can take the stock with some small show of profit. The receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,488 packages—which is a heavy increase in actual quantity, for as the packages are mostly changed from tubs to firkins, holding double amount of Butter. Western Butters are arriving in daily increasing quantities, while both style of package and quality of goods is greatly improved, and come close to a comparison with our New-York Butters. Western dairymen have wisely adopted the policy of accepting a good market for their produce, and will no doubt receive a better average price for their crop than our dairymen, who speculate for a higher price. The market has shown some activity at lower prices, but closes with a still downward tendency. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb........	40	@45
North-River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.....................	40	@45
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ⅌ lb...................	40	@45
New-York State—half firkin tubs, ⅌ lb...........	41	@43
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.................	40	@44
Western—tubs....................................	35	@37
Western—yellow, firkins, ⅌ lb....................	38	@40
State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.......................	44	@45
State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb..................	38	@41
New-York State—white Butter.....................	30	@35

Old crop Cheese is out of market, and our quotations are discontinued. The past year was a remarkably successful one for the Cheese dairymen, and the crop closed out at extreme figures. But it would be well for the dairymen to remember that their success was the result solely of a very superior make, and that as they retrograde in the quality of their Cheese, and neglect the precautions required in the manufacture of the article—which so far this season they have done—the market value will fall in a much greater proportion, with loss of demand, of reputation and of capital. The market is now well cleared of the trade Cheese lately received, it having been closed at buyers' rates, and a good demand prevails for good, sound, well-made factories, for export, which has been stimulated at the close by an advance in gold and exchange. The Southern markets are overstocked, and local trade is quite light at this period of the season.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ⅌ lb............................	19	@20
Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb...............................	17	@18
Orange County, flat skimmed, ⅌ lb.............	8	@10
Factory Dairies—Common, ⅌ lb...................	15	@16
Farm Dairies—Common, ⅌ lb......................	13	@15

SUGARS—Are active and advancing. Sales since our last, 1,269 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c.; and 431 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand, at 13½c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 25,000 lbs., at 21½c.@22½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 141,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and nominal at $2 25@$2 26½ ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 17,000 bushels grain at 4d.@4½d. ⅌ bushel. For London, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 100 three-quarter boxes Tobacco at [illegible].

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas and have extracted teeth for over 12,000 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. [illegible] every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain or no charge. Laughing gas fresh daily. Beautiful teeth inserted, $1 each. Operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 115 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE BROKER, Has removed his Real Estate Office from the basement of No. 4 Pine-st. to the principal story of same building, NO. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST., ROOM NO. 4, where he will be happy to see and serve his friends and all parties wishing to negotiate for dwellings, stores, lots, or country property.

He has for sale some of the best houses in the City, and several furnished houses to rent. Also, some desirable country places.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

FOR SALE—The valuable property on the northeast corner of Washington-square and Macdougal-st., comprising two first-class dwelling-houses (under lease to May next) and stables in the rear, with stable entrance by rear alley.

ALSO, TO RENT,

Stable in the rear of one of the above houses, first-class, with water and gas. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

A very fine country seat, on Staten Island, with about 17 acres of land; all in first-rate order, and most beautifully located; will be shown at any time, and sold as a great bargain to close an account, by HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¼ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 13 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—AN ESTATE AT Kittery Point, Me., at the mouth of Piscataqua River, near the ocean, consisting of house and barn, with 10½ acres of land. The land, with three rooms in the house, is now leased for one year for farming purposes, condition to be vacated, if desired, in case of sale. The remainder of the house has ten spacious rooms, with splendid hall. It was built in 1740 for Mrs. Sparhawk, daughter of Sir William Pepperell; is in very good condition, and worth renewal, according to the taste and inclination of the owner. For beauty of scenery and purity of atmosphere—salt water on three sides—it is a very attractive spot. Price $6,500. Ten rooms will be leased, if wanted, at $600 per annum, with opportunity to take the whole at the end of the present farm lease, April, 1867. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 95 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The homestead farm of Joseph Davis, deceased, late President of the Middletown Bank, situate about two miles from the large and flourishing village of Middletown, on the Erie Railway, about 60 miles from New-York; containing 147 acres; is in a high state of cultivation, with excellent buildings, fitted up as a private residence by the late proprietor, and is a first-class farm and very desirable country residence. Also, an excellent farm adjoining the above, containing [illegible] acres, with two sets of farm buildings and two tenant houses; has been owned and occupied as two farms. This property is situate in a most healthy section of the country, and is within 2½ hours' ride from the City, and is offered for sale by the executors to close the estate. Inquire of HENRY C. HALSEY, No. 40 Leight-st., New-York, or of the executors, at Middletown Bank, New-York. Possession given immediately. JAMES B. HULSE, JOHN G. WILKIN, } Executors.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRODUCTIVE FARM and mill, 11 miles from Richmond, Va., for sale privately. This is one of the most valuable farms in this neighborhood, being accessible to the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad; the house being within 30 minutes' walk from the depot; the farm contains about 275 acres, of which one-half is in good timbered land, and the other half in grass, clover, wheat and oats; there is a good comfortable dwelling on the place, with barns, stables and all the other necessary outhouses, a fine spring and well; also a grist and saw mill in good running order, water sufficient to keep them in operation the whole year, and enjoying a good patronage; the orchard is large and consists of all the best and choicest fruits; the country is one of the finest and most healthy in the State. For particulars address L. WAGNER, Richmond, Va.

A DESIRABLE FARM, THIRTY-FIVE AND a half acres, at auction; rich loam soil; highly cultivated; bounded by a fine sheet of water, known as "Brooklyn Lake," fine boating and fishing, with a never failing stream of spring water; about 300 dwarf and standard pear, apple, cherry, berries, &c.; on the main road, 12 minutes' drive to Plainfield Depot; house two story and attic, white oak frame, filled to the peak with brick, [illegible] in perfect order, papered and painted thoroughly; fine piazza and grounds, well laid out; large barn, carriage, wagon-house, corn-crib, hennery, &c. Sale Monday, 28th May, at 1 o'clock, for stock; the farm at 3 o'clock. For particulars apply to E. F. HARRIOTT, No. [illegible] Pine-st., N. Y., or HARRIOTT, VAIL & CO., Plainfield, N. Y.

$20,000.—FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—42 acres highly improved land, less than five miles from Hoboken, on Pavonia-av. road, three from Weehawken Ferry, 42d-st., near steam and horse cars, with dwelling and outbuildings, fine bearing orchards, choicest varieties grafted fruit, fine well of water, with location unsurpassed, on a navigable river and a fine drive. Would make a splendid gentleman's residence, or suitable for gardens. Also, about 30 acres that would sell advantageously in lots. A rare chance for capitalists. To be sold, separately or together, at a bargain. C. UNDERHILL, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—ABOUT 80 ACRES, 2½ miles back of Tarrytown, and one mile from station on Harlem Railroad. Land in good state of cultivation, in good fence, and well watered; three apple orchards, pear orchard, plums, cherries, &c.; a comfortable dwelling, good barn, carriage-house, and all necessary outbuildings; stock, farming utensils and crops will go with the farm, and all at a price for which the land alone is cheap. There are unsurpassed building sites on this property, and a portion is in very fine timber, such as oak, hickory and chestnut; no incumbrance, and one-half may remain if desired. For full particulars, apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY COUNTRY SEAT.—For sale, a very desirable residence, located at New Hackensack, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie and 5 miles from New Hamburg, on the Hudson River; near churches, stores, &c., &c.

The house is large, commodious, and in good repair, with a noble piazza the whole length of the house, marble mantels; good well of water, &c.; wagon-house, stables, wood sheds, &c.

Ten acres of land, well stocked with vegetables, fruits of all kinds, &c.

Price $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES, NEAR New-Brunswick, ½ mile from depot, good large house, large barn, hovel, &c.; soil of good quality; good peach orchard, in full bearing; well watered; handsome location; also farm of 75 acres, 1 mile from depot on New-Jersey Railroad; good house, barn and outbuildings; land watered by running stream; will be sold at a low price, including stock, crops, &c. Apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 67 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 45 acres, very pleasantly situated, near Hempstead Harbor, in the village of Roslyn, L. I., adjoining the residence of William C. Bryant, Esq. It has comfortable buildings, good orchards, fine springs, &c., &c., and there is daily communication with the cities by both railroad and steamboat. Inquire on the premises of A. MUDGE, or of H. W. EASTMAN, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE City, a very beautiful country seat containing 15 acres, laid out in magnificent style; the residence is elegant, has all the modern improvements, and is considered one of the handsomest and most complete places in the vicinity; would be sold low. Particulars by CHS. T. CHESTER, No. 104 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, New-Jersey, one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse-cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

RIDER & FORD, NO. 39 PINE-ST., OFFER a handsome farm of 41 acres at Demarest Station, on the Northern Railroad, Bergen County, N. J.; Stone dwelling-house, outbuildings large and good; land excellent; 17 miles from City Hall. Owner will be at our office this day from 11 till 2.

BY RIDER & FORD, NO. 39 PINE-ST. A splendid house and lot, overlooking the beautiful Lake Seneca, in the very heart of Geneva, in complete order, and unsurpassed in point of locality and scenery. Price only $4,500. Terms easy.

BY RIDER & FORD, NO. 39 PINE-ST., A model farm on the banks of Seneca Lake, highly cultivated, immense quantities of fruit, fine water front, combining elegance of scenery with the useful and agricultural. 38 acres at a bargain. Terms easy. Soil No. 1.

BY RIDER & FORD, NO. 39 PINE-ST., VALUable store property, corner Maiden-lane and Pearl-st., and 14 prominent City lots up town. As an investment, these lots offer a splendid opportunity. Title perfect, and no incumbrance.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within 35 minutes of New-York; four acres of ground beautifully improved; fine water view; eleven trains a day, each way. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & CO., No. 26 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE—FRONTing on Tompkins-av., corner of Hickory-st., well situated for building; corner lot, has good frame residence, with modern improvements; very cheap. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CORNWALL, near N. P. Willis', in a beautiful location, a first-class furnished house, with stables, garden, &c.; also, a nice, new Gothic cottage of 9 rooms, unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME cottage, brick basement and sub-cellar, gas and Croton, and marble mantle, in 113th-st., north side, fourth house east of 4th-av. Price $4,500. ISAAC H. TERRELL, No. 138 West 29th-st.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.—128 acres, with dwelling, barn, &c.; a never-failing water-power, and a large home demand for flour and feed; location at a thriving village, 75 miles from New-York; will be sold at a bargain. O. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM DEPOT, 130 acres of excellent land; good buildings and fruit; immediate possession; $6,000. Address Box No. 102 Post-office, Ballston, N. Y.

SPLENDID GOTHIC COTTAGE, EIGHT rooms, garden and stable, at [illegible], N. J.; one hour from Jersey City, 5 minutes' walk from depot; $6,000. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, Room [illegible].

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FURNISHED house, [illegible], in complete order, on [illegible]. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

BEDFORD-AV., BROOKLYN LOTS—FOR sale [illegible]. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON NEWARK [illegible]. McMANUS & LEWIS, No. [illegible], Room No. 15.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—One mile from depot, [illegible] dwelling, barn and 4 acres ground. Apply to A. [illegible], No. [illegible] Pine-st.

BARGAINS—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING AND LOT, [illegible]. Inquire of JAMES VAN BUREN, No. [illegible] Washington Market.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE BASEMENT house No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., two doors west of 4th-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF A large plot of ground corner West and Watts sts. Apply to W. O. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible] lots on [illegible], between Madison and 5th-avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] The House of the [illegible] corner of [illegible] avenues, [illegible].

THE HOUSE is large, built by day's work and finished in [illegible], with [illegible] library, kitchen and laundry; piazza, [illegible]. It is a comfortable house in Winter; it is warmed by a large furnace.

THE GROUNDS are one acre, handsomely laid out in lawn, and well planted with evergreen and shade trees; [illegible].

THE PRICE is $14,000 cash, or mortgage for one-half, and this is less than the house could be built for. A small house, well located, in New-York or Brooklyn, would be taken in part payment, or a corner lot worth about $[illegible].

THE LOCATION is a beautiful one, fine views and drives in every direction. This ridge is one of the coolest parts of Orange in Summer. Apply to A. O. [illegible], No. 84 Cedar-st., up stairs, or J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth sts., or on the premises. Trains leave foot Barclay-st. 11½ A. M., 2½, 3¾, 4½, 5½ and 6½ P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

One mile below those sold at auction

BY CORPORATION.

And at prices far below.

Eight lots, 125 feet from 8th-av., (to close an account) at much lower prices than any lots now offering within twenty blocks above. Terms liberal. Brokerage allowed. Inquire by note, or personally, of F. S. ALLEN, No. 79 West 38th-st., after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Rye, within a short distance of the Rye and Portchester Depots of the New-Haven Railroad. House large, and has all the modern improvements, carriage-house and outbuildings, all first-class; fine kitchen garden and nearly 8 acres of ground; all laid out in the best style, with fancy fish ponds, gravelled walks, flower beds, fine shade and fruit trees in great abundance, an unobstructed view of Long Island Sound for more than 20 miles. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for immediately, with furniture, stock, &c., &c. Possession at once. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A FINE country residence situated in the centre of the village; house modern and pleasant; lot contains 1½ acres and its location unsurpassed by any other in the village; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. For terms, &c., apply to MOSES W. WILSON, Esq.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 12 Liberty-st., New-York.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, A FINE COUNTRY residence, with about 15 acres of choice land, on the main road to Canterbury, one mile from the landing. For particulars inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 229 Washington-st., or O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York City property, 21 lots of land, situated at Newburgh, overlooking the city, river, Highlands, West Point, &c. Apply to WM. L. SMITH & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in the upper part of New-York, an excellent cotton plantation, 8 miles from Rome, in Upper Georgia; the place now well rented and in cultivation. SALOMON ROOT & CO., No. 42 Broadway.

THIRD-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Improved and unimproved property on 3d-av., at lower rates than the Corporation sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in or near New-York City, timber lands in Hamilton and Fulton Counties. Apply to WILLIAM L. SMITH & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, BY A SINGLE young man, a neat, moderate sized furnished room on or near De Kalb-av., above Bedford, Brooklyn; rent paid in advance, and reference given if required. Address, stating terms, C. B. H., Box No. 4,600 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN Westchester County, on Harlem Railroad, in a good locality, and easily accessible to New-York. Address, with particulars, G. F. H., Box No. 1,702 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A LARGE BUILDING suitable for a factory; possession required immediately. Address, stating size, location and rent, L. E., Box No. 120 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$5,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this City, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion; consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upward of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
G. A. MURDOCK, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK,
EDWARD ARTHUR, President.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N.Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; [illegible] of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; [illegible] overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county. GEORGE TALLCOT.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an

AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,

and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York Times Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 23 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. [illegible], Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway. Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 543 and 545 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS,
PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY.

The Portable Head-rest, or Pocket-berth, patented; weight one pound; adjusted in a moment; pronounced superior to a sleeping car; will last a lifetime; agents wanted in all the principal cities; price $5; a liberal discount. Address JOHN E. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

NYE'S IMPROVED DAMPER.—THIS article, just patented, is one of great practical utility, which every consumer of fuel wants, and which has been pronounced by the most scientific and practical men to be superior to anything of the kind before produced, being adapted alike to the stove funnel and chimney flue, and must meet an immense sale throughout the country.

State, county, and town rights for sale.

Apply to either of the undersigned.

S. E. NYE, G. G. BATES, } Barre, Mass.
WM. H. HAMILTON, Petersham, Mass.
or H. CARRUTH & CO., No. 46 Hanover-st., Boston.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC—A THERMOMeter left at the private dwellings up town, accompanied with a circular bearing my name and residence is a base forgery. M. A. [illegible], No. 124 West Houston-st., New-York.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BARTHAM & FANTON'S BUTTONHOLE Machine makes splendid buttonholes on linen, cotton, silk, or any light fabric. Salesroom, No. 491 Broadway.

MADAME DE CORA, MATRIMONIAL AGENCY, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 3,282 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SOAP-BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. [illegible] Post-office.

PASTURAGE—TO LET GRAZING FOR 1 OR two cows on Murray Hill. Apply No. 128 East [illegible]-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.

[illegible]

LOST—TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM A 2D-AV. [illegible]

A [illegible] REWARD WILL BE PAID [illegible] of A. T. Stewart & Co. on the 22d inst.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to an active business man to invest $3,000 in a profitable manufacturing business. Apply to No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 15.

TO LET.

HOUSE, PARTIALLY FURNISHED, TO let for season at Mendham, N. J., 5 miles from Morristown, N. J.; house has two large parlors, dining-room, 5 large bed-rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.; one acre of land, fine garden, well planted, barn, &c.; will be let [illegible]. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, convenient to depot; contains parlor, library, dining-room, [illegible] will be let for a term of months or sold; there are four churches and several good schools within ten minutes' walk of the premises. For terms, particulars and permits apply to Room Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, or [illegible], New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, a country place, completely furnished, with 18 acres of land, south of the city and adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious; has billiard-room, water, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, well stocked with fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery; there is an abundance of fruit, a large garden, fully planted, carriage-house, &c. The views of the Hudson River and adjoining scenery are very beautiful; the place is perfectly healthy and the drives pleasant and delightful. Will be rented for the year or Summer, completely furnished, or sold if desired. For particulars inquire of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 26 Pine-st., N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing [illegible] acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house—all in excellent order, and recently built of the best material; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N.Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. [illegible], Cashier Hanover Bank.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Ramapo, 35 miles from City by Erie Railway; the house is large, two-story with wing, all newly painted; rooms large and well furnished throughout; surrounded with plenty of shade and fruit trees, a good garden, well planted; good apple orchard, stable, carriage-house; pasture for cow, &c.; situation very desirable, being about 200 yards from station where two trains stop, and 1½ miles from Sufferns, where all stop. For further particulars inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 254 6th-av.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—SITuated on Myrtle-av., corner Lewis-st., Brooklyn. The house contains ten rooms, with water, gas, bath and all modern improvements. Grounds, comprising about two acres, are handsomely laid out in garden, lawn, shade and fruit trees. Place possesses all advantages of the country, and is within easy access of the City, being 40 minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries by cars which pass the door. Apply to E. H. JOHNSON, No. 107 Pearl-st., or W. R. BUNKER, at office of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO RENT for the season, in Luzerne, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; five minutes' walk from a charming lake, surrounded by fine mountain scenery; fishing, hunting, &c., in the neighborhood; house and pleasant grounds; lawn, shade and fruit trees, &c.; terms $400, till 1st October. Address ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., or G. W. C. SCHACK, Esq., No. 31 New-st., New-York, as to locality.

FOR THE SEASON OR THE YEAR—A furnished country residence at Elizabeth, N. J.; the house has ten rooms, besides the kitchen; large grounds with stable, &c., attached; the garden is planted with vegetables, and there is also a fresh cow and pasturage for her; the place is within one hour of New-York by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and possession will be given on the 1st of June if desired. For further particulars apply to S. W. MILLER, Newark India Rubber Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., or J. M. MEEKER, at the depot, Elizabeth.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., THREE FIRST-class, entirely new three-story brick houses, containing all modern improvements; location very good, and within five minutes' walk of Market-st. Depot, 35 minutes from Wall-st., New-York. They are well built and admirably arranged for the comfort and convenience of respectable genteel families; rent about half what similar houses command in New-York. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., N. Y.

NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—TO let, furnished, for the Summer or longer, a country residence, ten minutes from cars or boat; eleven rooms and bath, carriage-house, stable, ice-house filled, garden, abundance of fruit, plenty of land, magnificent view of the river; occupied last Summer by D. [illegible], Esq. For terms, particulars, &c., apply to Room No. 7, No. 2 Nassau-st.; or to Mrs. G. B. SMITH, Newburgh, N. Y.

NAHANT, MASS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON—One of the best houses on the peninsula, within three minutes' walk of the ocean side, double balcony, 14 rooms, fine stable and bath-house; garden contains every variety of fruit in abundance. The place will be kept in order at the expense of the owner. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 95 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED VILLA at New-Brighton, Staten Island; unsurpassed views; all the modern conveniences; large and well-cultivated garden; about eight minutes' walk from ferry. Possession on the 1st of June; rent $[illegible] per month for the Summer. Apply to JOHN H. WRIGHT, No. 40 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER, AT Flushing, L. I., A pleasantly-situated and fully furnished cottage, with 10 rooms and kitchen, plenty of shade and ornamental trees, carriage house, &c. Price, $200 a month. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-street.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, with garden land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 34x36 feet, with 12 rooms. Apply to J. & H. DE MOTT, at Englewood, or on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

TO RENT, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful place on [illegible], Staten Island, one hour from the City; street flagged, good house, barn and stable, three acres, plenty of fruit, shade, &c.; price, $8,000; rent, $400 for this year. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 11, for ten days.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF JUNE, TO A GENteel family, the first and second floors, with front and back basements; location very desirable; will rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to T. F. MEYER, on the premises, No. [illegible].

ROCKAWAY COTTAGE TO LET—A commodious, elegant and fully furnished cottage, with stable, ice-house, (filled,) and fine well of water, at Rockaway, will be let for the season [illegible]. Inquire at No. 40 Warren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT RYE, WESTchester County, quarter of a mile from the depot, a two-story frame house, lawn and stable; seven trains each way daily; steamboat communication. Rent $1,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 63 Wall-st.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Twelve rooms; gas and water in; three-quarters acre; laundry detached; stable, shade, fruit, garden; river view; within half mile of depot. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, A DESIRAble residence, fully furnished, with garden planted, fruit and shade; cheaper rent offered this season; $[illegible] for four months. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 335 Broadway, Knox Building.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT MADISON, N. J., a good-sized furnished house, with carriage, ice-house and garden; within five minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars address A. B., Box No. 3,693 Post-office.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETELY furnished cottage, delightfully located at Lake George; stable, lawn, use of boat, &c; also one pleasantly situated at Clifton, Staten Island, near the landing. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A PHAETON and team fitted up without regard to expense, to be driven by the owner. This is a rare chance for parties desiring a nice turn out. Can be seen at the livery stables, No. 1,321 Broadway, corner 35th-st.

TO RENT—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PRIvate house up town, in the vicinity of Central Park; four-story brown-stone high-stoop, in first-class neighborhood, to a strictly respectable family only. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION, No. 704 Broadway, nearly opposite New-York Hotel, neatly furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHed house at Cornwall, N. Y.; rent $175 a month. Inquire of Mr. JAS. M. BARRETT, No. 37 Warren-st., or of Mrs. H. C. PURDY, on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., 25 minutes from Chambers-st., New-York, by Erie Railway. Apply to GEO. F. WOODWARD, No. 27 Park-row.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, without board; also front and back parlor, together or singly, suitable for a physician or dentist. Apply at No. 105 4th-av.

TO RENT IN LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A furnished house on Prospect Hill, the late residence of Rev. Dr. Berry. Inquire of HENRY A. BOTSFORD, Litchfield, Conn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. 2 EAST 12TH-ST., Willow-place. $250 per month, from June 1 to May next. Inquire on premises, or of W. J. BUTLER, No. 11 Wall-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, No. 34 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., have the entire second floor to rent, furnished, to a party of gentlemen. Apply as above.

TO LET—AT WOODSIDE, L. I., A NICE COUNtry house, containing 9 rooms and closets, with fine garden and fruit, stable, &c. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

49 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 4th-av., handsomely-furnished rooms, in suites or single, to gentlemen only; house first-class.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, NO. 83 SOUTH-ST., [illegible], suitable for tailoring or manufacturing business. Apply to D. M. CUMESKEY, on the premises.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR TO LET, furnished, to a gentleman. Inquire after 6 P. M. at No. 63 Bleecker-st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE ON [illegible], to let; complete in every particular. Apply to G. M. BENEDICT, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 143 West 10th-st., (old number 47,) three doors from Waverley-place.

TO RENT—A [illegible] FURNISHED [illegible]. Inquire of CHARLES F. [illegible], No. [illegible]

TO LET—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER. [illegible] Apply to W. J. SYME & BROTHER, No. [illegible]

ALSO [illegible] ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, [illegible]

FIFTH-AVENUE [illegible] CORNER OF [illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED [illegible]

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE, LONDON, ENGLAND.—This commodious hotel, "the largest in London," is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West end, with all modern improvements, suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious gentlemen's smoking and writing room. As within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address—The Manager, C. SCHUMANN.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BORN TO GOOD LUCK; or, AN IRISHMAN'S FORTUNE; AN HOUR IN SEVILLE, and THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK. Characters by Messrs. Charles Dillon, [illegible], J. W. Collier, George Becks, W. S. Andrews, Miss Ida Vernon, Mary Wells, Rosa Meeder, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE LOAN OF A LOVER and CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼, LA TOUR DE NESLE, KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO and THE IRISH HAYMAKERS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS; Or, IRELAND IN [illegible], THE LOTTERY TICKET and THE DUTCH STATUE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsy. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities—LES MISERABLES, THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS, BLACK CHEMIST, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES and PETER PIPES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
No. 8[illegible] Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE ALLEGHANIANS, Vocalists and Bell-players.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the Union Home for the Orphans of our deceased and disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY—OPEN AND FREE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON offered a resolution for a special Committee to investigate the condition of the National Banks, which was adopted. The Reconstruction report was then taken up. Mr. STEWART addressed the Senate in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Mr. WILSON called up the resolution to appoint an historian to prepare a history of the war, which was recommitted with instructions.

In the House, the Senate's amendments to the House joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States, were concurred in, so that the joint resolution is passed by both Houses. A bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a surveying district was reported and passed. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill next came up. Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the sixth section in reference to the Sea Islands, by making it read that when the former owners shall apply for restoration of the lands, the Commissioner shall refuse to surrender them. The amendment was adopted—Yeas, 77; nays, 6. The Bounty Bill was put down for to-day. One very material change made in the bill is that all local bounties paid to soldiers are to be taken into consideration, and deducted from the sum which might otherwise appear due. The Tax Bill was next taken up.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. PULLMAN, the projector of the sleeping-car improvement in railroad traveling, has just placed on some of the Western roads new cars, with conveniences, luxuries and ornamentation quite in advance of anything yet produced. A novel arrangement of the trucks secures such a steadiness of motion that writing is as easily done as in a home library, and tables are provided for this purpose. One car—the "Omaha"—is furnished with an organ. It is Mr. PULLMAN's intention to run some of these cars through from St. Louis and Chicago to this City without change.

The Norfolk *Day Book* renews its complaints of the robberies, thefts and indecencies committed there, and speaks of the disgraceful conduct of many boys and young men, members of respectable families, who, forgetful of the decencies of life, and what they owe to their own position, to their families and society, are constantly guilty of outrages and almost crimes, which, originating from the source they do, make us blush for very shame at the necessity of recording them.

On Saturday last, four boys started out into the lake, at Chicago, in an open yawl boat, for the purpose of visiting the crib. When about half the distance a frightful storm began blowing off the shore, which drove the frail craft and its navigators before it. Since then, though several tugs went out and remained out during Sunday night, nothing has been heard of the lads.

A man by the name of PARKER was arrested at Titusville last week, on suspicion of being connected with the robbery and death of a prominent citizen. PARKER was arrested and taken into the presence of the dying man, who immediately identified him as one of the desperadoes who brutally assaulted and robbed him of a small amount of money.

On the 13th of June next, the grave of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, one of the most distinguished of the many public men of Illinois, will be the scene of a solemn and imposing ceremony. The corner-stone of the monument that is to be erected over his remains will, on that day, be laid, the Governor of the State being the orator of the occasion.

Arrangements are being made to hold a grand convention of soldiers and their friends at Indianapolis on the 4th of July next, at which time the battle flags of the various regiments will be formally presented to Gov. MORTON, as the representative of the State. Half fare arrangements will be made with the various railroads centering in the city.

Hon. RALPH HILL, member of Congress from the Third Indiana District, has been at home quite ill for several weeks past. Last week he seemed to be very slowly convalescing, but on Monday morning, the 21st inst., he was not so well. It is not probable that he will be able to resume his seat at Washington for two or three weeks to come.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON was on the 18th instant elected President of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. There was no opposition to his election, and the directors were authorized to fix his salary at any sum not less than [illegible] a year. The Selma [illegible] says that it is [illegible] he will accept the position.

It is reported at Nashville that the body of a noted guerrilla, named [illegible], a leading member of HARPER's gang, has been found, riddled with bullets, by a [illegible] in the woods near [illegible], Tenn. His horse was found galloping over the country. It is unknown who killed him.

Miss EVANS, the authoress, has purchased a marble mausoleum, to be erected to the memory of the Mobile soldiers who fell in the war.

It is reported that EDWIN FORREST, the tragedian, purposes on his return from California to carry out a long contemplated scheme by founding and endowing in Philadelphia a Home for Retired Actors. Some months since, Mr. FORREST purchased a large [illegible]

A gang of counterfeiters at St. Louis was broken up on Monday. A large amount of counterfeit [illegible] was seized, and also quite a large sum in [illegible] bills. All the presses, dies and paper, necessary to carry on the business, were discovered and taken possession of.

The Mississippi *Index*, printed at Columbus, Mississippi, says: "The freedmen met at the Mayor's office on Thursday night to organize a fire company among themselves—an example for the white people to follow. It is a satire upon our want of public spirit."

LEMUEL COOK, the Revolutionary soldier who died in Clarendon, N. Y., Sunday night, was not the last of the heroes of the war for independence. There are two others still living, viz.: SAMUEL DOWNING, of New-Hampshire, and JAMES BARHAM, of Missouri.

Gen. NEAL DOW, "the father of the Maine Law," has gone to England, at the earnest request of friends of temperance there, to aid in presenting to the people the advantages of a prohibitory law or permissive bill.

The prospects of an abundant and profitable strawberry season in New-Jersey are very encouraging. In every part of South Jersey, where an interest is manifested in the raising of strawberries, the crops appear more than usually promising.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Excise Board's Committee on Applications for Licenses heard venders from the village of Astoria and the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, yesterday, and the Supervisors and Trustees of the towns and villages attended the hearing to advise the Committee. Fifty-five dealers were successful, and only seven applications were rejected. Two venders are to be licensed in the village of Strattonport, a hamlet which has twenty-nine bars and only 150 dwellings. To-day the Committee will hear feminine applications from all parts of the Metropolitan District, excluding the County of Westchester. At the close yesterday Treasurer MANIERRE had received $535,050.

The Fourth Brigade National Guard held their first regular field-day this season, at East New-York, yesterday. Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL was in command. The Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Ninety-fifth Regiments appeared under arms, making an aggregate of nearly 2,000 men. The movements were well executed, and the drill was a most gratifying success. The day's pleasure was saddened, however, by two men belonging to the Fourth and Eleventh Regiments being severely wounded.

United States Commissioner BETTS yesterday gave his decision in the case of OTTO BURSTENBINDER, charged with having improperly shipped a package of nitro-glycerine oil. The decision is, that defendant cannot be held for trial for the reason that he was not personally engaged in the shipping of the article, having been absent from the City at the time, and he cannot be held guilty of a crime constructively.

The Jury in the case of MARTIN vs. FARNSWORTH, which has been on trial several days, was concluded by the Jury rendering a verdict for $5,602 50. The action was brought to recover the value of a tugboat, which was lost by coming in collision with a gunboat at the Delaware breakwater.

The trial of the libel suit of HUGH MAGUIRE vs. MOSES S. BEACH, of the *Sun*, was concluded yesterday in the Common Pleas before Judge BRADY. The Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

Capt. RUSSELL, of the ship *Cultivator*, was up before United States Commissioner BETTS yesterday, on the charge of cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas. The evidence not being satisfactory the accused was discharged.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council who have under consideration the resolution to widen Fifth-avenue, held their first meeting yesterday, and expressed their intention of making an early report on the subject.

In the General Sessions yesterday, only four cases were disposed of, a very trifling rape case having occupied most of the day.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in regard to the suicide of Mr. THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, yesterday, was that he came to his death by taking strychnine.

Gold was 137⅞@139⅛ yesterday, closing 139⅛ ⅌ cent. There was less pressure for money, though the rate kept up to full 7 ⅌ cent. Stocks left off active and higher than on Wednesday.

Produce and merchandise were in good request yesterday at generally firmer prices. Light freight engagements were reported.

The President and His Cabinet—The Administration Policy.

The public will be gratified by the evidence afforded on Wednesday last of the attitude held by the President's Cabinet toward the policy of his Administration. It is always well to have the views of men holding posts of so much influence and responsibility, upon the leading political questions of the day, distinctly understood. During a very critical period of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration a caucus of Union Senators appointed a Committee of nine to wait upon the President and demand the dismissal of Mr. SEWARD. The Committee was courteously received, and Judge COLLAMER, who was its chairman, read a written address urging the importance of *united* Cabinet Councils, in order to a vigorous administration of public affairs. Each member of the Committee, being called upon in turn by the President for his opinions, concurred in this view of the case, and insisted upon the absolute necessity of a concurrence, on the part of every member of his Cabinet, with the President in the principles and policy of his Administration. Mr. LINCOLN withheld any expression of his own sentiments, but said there was one question he wished each Senator to consider carefully and to answer to his own conscience—and that was this: "You urge, said he, the importance of having each member of my Cabinet agree *with me*:—but are you not *really* the most anxious that I should have a Cabinet, every member of which will agree *with you*?" When they were prepared to answer this question he begged them to come back, and he would give them another interview. If agreement with *him* was what they really wanted, that was already secured. The Committee did not return.

The present Senate has not evinced any special anxiety that the President should have the united support of his Cabinet. But it is just as important now as ever before,—and the Senate probably will offer no opposition to any measure which may be necessary to secure it. The demonstration of Wednesday shows that, with the exception of Mr. SPEED, the Attorney-General, and Mr. HARLAN, Secretary of the Interior, the President's Cabinet is united in support of the general principles by which his administration is guided and governed. Mr. SPEED simply evaded any expression of opinion whatever, while Mr. HARLAN, with equal frankness and greater ingenuity, sought to convey the impression that the President's policy was "a betrayal of the confidence reposed in him by the Union Party,"—and that no one could expect him, Mr. HARLAN, to be "guilty of ingratitude so glaringly discreditable." This is slightly Pecksniffian, and quite characteristic; it indicates unmistakably that Mr. HARLAN, as well as Mr. SPEED, contemplate an early retirement.

Mr. SEWARD in his calm and comprehensive speech at Auburn, merely reaffirmed, in clear and statesmanlike terms, the principles he has always held as to the terms by which the States lately in rebellion can, with greatest safety and wisdom, be restored to their relations with the Federal Government. They are precisely the same which he held under President LINCOLN, and which President JOHNSON is simply striving to carry into practical effect. He believes them to be the only principles which the Executive, acting under the authority and within the limitations imposed upon its power by the Constitution, has a right to make the basis of its action; and he sustains this belief by arguments which address themselves, with great force, to the judgment and candor of the country.

Secretary STANTON's position on the subject has been open to more doubt and misrepresentation, perhaps, than that of any other member of the Cabinet. As we said a few days since, his time and energies have been so fully devoted to the practical details of his own department, that he has had but slight connection with the political action of the Government. But in his address on Wednesday he pays a marked tribute to the patriotism and devotion, with which the President has sought to secure the peace and tranquillity of the country on just and sure foundations, and declares his own cordial concurrence, from the beginning, with the measures by which he has sought to accomplish that object. Nor does he hesitate to express, in distinct and emphatic terms, his dissent from the plan of restoration reported by the joint Committee of Congress, especially the *third* section of the Amendments to the Constitution, disfranchising the great mass of the Southern people until 1870. He says that in his judgment "every proper incitement to Union in the South should be fostered and cherished, and for Congress to limit its own power by constitutional amendment for the period of four years might be deplorable in its results." While he accords to those who differ equal honesty with himself, he says that "as the proposed plan now stands, he is unable to perceive the necessity, justice or wisdom of the measure."

Secretary MCCULLOCH was most emphatic and distinct in declaring his adhesion to the President, though he said that, if a better one can be devised, one better calculated to restore peace and harmony to the Union, there is no man who will embrace it with more alacrity than the President himself. But the best evidence of its wisdom, he thinks, is found in the fact that after six long months of effort Congress has not been able to agree upon anything it is willing to offer in its place. The only amendment to the Constitution which he thinks important is the one changing the basis of representation, and it was not the President's fault that this was not adopted long ago. In concluding he said:

> "I have desired and hoped for the continuation of this great Union Party, with which I have ever been identified; but *if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the Committee, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered.* I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempts to continue alienation between the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony, to restoration and to peace. If it should do this, it will still continue to be the great and controlling party of the country, and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not, its days are numbered, and the epitaph that will be written it will be: *It knew how to prosecute the war with vigor, but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory.*"

These are wise and judicious counsels and we trust will not be without their just influence with Congress and the country.

Mr. DENNISON, the Postmaster-General, spoke substantially in the same vein. He thought the differences between the President and Congress had been exaggerated. They relate solely to the *time* and *manner* in which the Southern States shall be readmitted to representation in Congress; and he says very freely that he does not believe them to be irreconcileable. Indeed, he finds in the fact that Congress has already receded from the extreme positions which it held at the opening of the session, room for confidence that time and discussion are rapidly bringing the two departments of the Government upon a common platform.

We trust these hopeful predictions may be realized. We concur in the opinion that, so far as differences of principle and of opinion go, they are not insurmountable. The most formidable obstacles to harmony of action lie in the temper and tone of feeling which have been aroused by the debates and dissensions of the session of Congress. When we see signs of abatement in the hostility and denunciation which have thus far been so lavishly bestowed upon the President by leading members of Congress and their adherents, we shall have stronger hopes of harmony in the Union Party.

Our Diplomatic Policy.

The *Evening Post* now announces, in view of the aspect of affairs in Mexico, that MAXIMILIAN's Empire is near its end, and that the "emissaries of despotism in Mexico, etc., have been checked." It proposes that a public meeting be held "to express our sympathies with the Republicans of Mexico, etc., and our joy at their steadfastness, and at the measure of success which they have attained;" and it further thinks that "Congress might appropriately give expression to the gratification of the nation at large."

We suppose that the *Post* will now be rejoiced to admit that this consummation of the Mexican usurpation which so delights it, has been brought about through the sagacious, far-reaching and pacific policy of our Secretary of State. It is he who by his logical and rhetorical dispatches succeeded in convincing the Emperor of France that it would be discreet for him to withdraw his army from Mexico; and it was also he who subsequently convinced the Emperor of Austria that it would be a decidedly indiscreet thing to send an Austrian force to replace the French in Mexico. It was he who did so much to sustain the faith of the Mexican Republicans through all their misfortunes, both by his dispatches and by maintaining diplomatic relations with them, thus recognizing them, under all circumstances, as the legitimate Government of Mexico. It was he who, in many ingenious ways, above all, succeeded in restraining the indiscretions of those in this country who have claimed to be the especial friends of JUAREZ, but who have urged policies and measures that must have ended in disaster and calamity. The diplomatic master-strokes by which the Secretary of State has all but succeeded in effecting the peaceful solution of one of the most intricate and threatening public questions of the day, give Secretary SEWARD a place among those distinguished statesmen of modern times whom the *Post* should never, on proper occasions, fail to duly honor.

But then, it may not be inappropriate at this time of the *Post's* rejoicing over the anticipated downfall of MAXIMILIAN, to inquire what would have been the probable condition of the Mexican question, and what the inevitable position of our own country, if Secretary SEWARD had adopted throughout an opposite course of policy to that which he has [illegible] other words, if he had adopted those lines of argument which have been so vehemently urged upon him for the last year or two by the *Post*? Suppose he had addressed the French Emperor in the bullying style which some of our journalists imagine to be the proper thing in international intercourse; suppose he had demanded that the French army should be ordered to decamp from Mexico "within thirty days," as the *Post* urged some months since; suppose he had menaced him with a "million men," or with several millions of men; suppose, as would have been a very easy matter, he had put the Government in a position to invite and bring about a collision with the French troops on the Rio Grande—what would have been the inevitable effect upon the foreign relations of our Government, and what the consequent condition of our country at this time? Would not such a course have resulted in a speedy rupture of the diplomatic relations between the two Governments, and the establishment of an attitude of mutual hostility? Would we not have been plunged into war with the foremost military power of Europe? And had such a war been begun when our army was released a year ago from its domestic struggle, how would our country have stood at this time? How about multiplying conscriptions, about still heavier taxes, and still larger debt? How about all the sickening horrors of war, of which we have had four awful years of experience?

And all unnecessarily—all to secure, or attempt to secure, an object which the genius of diplomacy has achieved through pacific agencies—all to effect the downfall of MAXIMILIAN, which the *Post* declares is about to be accomplished, without our even making a show of going to war for it. Will not our cotemporary be just enough to recognise that there is a wisdom higher than its own? And that there are intellectual forces as well as brute agencies that may be employed for effecting great and important objects of national policy and desire.

The Reconstruction Committee's Amendment in the Senate.

The spirit in which the Senate has commenced its discussion of the Constitutional Amendment reported by the Reconstruction Committee justifies the reliance which has been placed upon its disposition to check the unwise action of the other House. The tactics by which debate is frustrated are no longer possible. The ability of combined Copperheads and Radicals to prevent the modification of the amendment, and to force upon the Union Party an apparent responsibility for a plan, one important feature of which is generally disapproved, is not now available. The amendment will be debated, as it should be, on its merits, and there will be ample opportunities for testing the willingness of Union Senators so to change the plan of the Committee that it shall not go forth to the States foreordained to defeat.

On many grounds it is to be regretted that Mr. FESSENDEN, the Chairman of the Joint Committee, was disabled by illness from opening the discussion. His reply to Mr. SUMNER, who pleaded for yet more delay, shows conclusively that in the opinion of the Committee no further pretexts exist for postponing decisive action in regard to the Southern States. And we should have been glad to hear from his lips the reasons—if reasons there are—which led the Committee to overlook the immediately practical point established by its own testimony, namely, the desirableness from a loyal point of view of an early admission of duly-qualified Senators and Representatives from the States lately in rebellion. Mr. FESSENDEN declares the testimony taken by the Committee sufficient for its guidance. So far as we are acquainted with this testimony, it bears strongly and in one direction upon the point to which we have adverted; and we still hope to learn from Mr. FESSENDEN why, in addition to the amendment proposed as a guarantee for the future, some additional action has not been deemed desirable in relation to the present.

With reference to the amendment, as it passed the House of Representatives, the statement of Mr. HOWARD, upon whom the opening task devolved, is frank and satisfactory. His exposition of the considerations which led the Committee to seek the protection, by a Constitutional declaration, of "the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States of the Union," was clear and cogent. To this, the first section of the amendment, the Union party throughout the country will yield a ready acquiescence, and the South could offer no justifiable resistance. The second section is equally unobjectionable in its aim and form. Mr. HOWARD candidly admits that while his personal preferences are in favor of a qualified negro suffrage, the question of suffrage pertains to "positive local law," as distinguished from national enactment; and the change in the basis of representation, adapting the number of representatives to the number of voters, therefore becomes the best possible means of meeting the political emergency resulting from emancipation.

Mr. HOWARD puts the matter in the practical light when he suggests that it should be dealt with, not alone in regard to the abstract principles or partisan predilections of Northern Senators, but in regard, also, to the probable course of the Southern Legislatures, to whom the amendment must be submitted. "The question is," as he alleges, "what will the Legislatures of the various States do in the premises? What is likely to meet the approbation of the various State Legislatures?" Starting with this impression, the inexpediency of the third (disfranchising) section is manifest. And Mr. HOWARD, albeit on this occasion the representative of the Committee, unhesitatingly admits his opposition to the clause. He had resisted it in Committee, and he opposes it still. The Southern Legislatures would unquestionably refuse to ratify an amendment of which wholesale disfranchisement is the most prominent feature; and its adoption by the Senate would destroy the utility, by destroying the practicability of the whole. As the *locum tenens* of Mr. FESSENDEN, Mr. HOWARD had no alternative but to submit the amendment as it came from the Committee. But his emphatic repudiation of the clause which Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS pronounced the chief glory of the amendment is nevertheless significant. It shows that those who really desire the adoption of an amendment providing for needful constitutional changes as a preliminary to the reëstablishment of national harmony, are alive to the mischief which is being wrought by the extreme Radicals.

The repudiation of the disfranchising clause [illegible] Senator HOWARD's speech on Wednesday was followed by a series of substitutes, every one of which indicates a determination to subject the amendment to wholesome correction. Thus Mr. WADE proposes to substitute for the Committee's proposition a proposition of his own, in which the disfranchising section has no counterpart. Mr. WILSON again proposes to exchange for the lengthened disfranchisement of the majority of the Southern people a clause affirming no more than the ineligibility to any office, Federal or State, of those who abandoned positions under the Federal Government to take part in the rebellion. Mr. CLARK also proposes a substitute not essentially dissimilar from this. Now we take it that when Messrs. HOWARD, WADE, WILSON and CLARK deem it necessary and just to seize the earliest occasion for repudiating the proposition which Mr. STEVENS forced through the House under the pressure of the previous question, the rejection of the proposition by the Senate may be looked for as all but certain. The effect may be to prevent the adoption of any amendment this session, and so to postpone the reconstruction question. But at any rate the Union Party will be relieved from the fatal responsibility that would be inseparable from the adoption of the amendment as it stands. To this extent the present aspect of the debate in the Senate is satisfactory.

The University Medical College.

The public loss by the burning of the University Medical College proves to have been much heavier than was at first supposed. Dr. MOTT's Museum, containing all his surgical operations, an accumulation of more than fifty years; the Mineralogical, Botanical and Geological Museum of the Lyceum of Natural History, endeared to our oldest citizens by the recollection of old Dr. MITCHELL; anatomical and medical collections belonging to Drs. POST, BEDFORD and VAN BUREN; an extensive collection of dried plants and magnified drawings of objects of *Materia Medica*, made by Dr. PAINE—these things cannot be replaced, and none of them were insured.

Dr. DRAPER will especially have the sympathies of the community. In addition to the destruction of his expensive chemical apparatus, he has lost delicate and costly instruments with which experiments have been made by him for thirty years. Though many of these experiments have been published, and the accounts of them translated into every European language, the notes and books of a large amount of unpublished experiments are destroyed, as also are important parts of the great telescope of Dr. HENRY DRAPER, with which the first large photographs of the moon were made.

The burning of this College is we say a public calamity. But the duty of New-York in this affair is very plain. That College must be restored. If the Trustees of the City University, who are its legal guardians, promptly take advantage of the public sympathy universally existing, the money needful for its restoration ($150,000) can be had in one day. Under the energetic management of its President, Dr. DRAPER, the College has been an honor to New-York. Its professors have for many years unobtrusively and effectively sustained the scientific reputation of our City.

How Great Men Treat Small Ones.

The editor of the Washington *Chronicle* treats Mr. SEWARD's Auburn speech with a lofty and contemptuous scorn, calculated to give the world a new idea of the exalted station from which that complacent potentate issues his high decrees. Coupling the President and the Secretary of State together, in order to make one job of the whole affair, the editorial Clerk of the Senate thus dismisses both to everlasting nothingness:

> "The Auburn philosopher, like the Nashville prophet, has lived to endure that severest of all experiences to an ambitious public man—a realizing sense that he is *without honor among his own partisans, and has lost the affection of his nearest friends.* If ANDREW JOHNSON and WILLIAM H. SEWARD should pass from public into private life to-morrow, *they would be as little mourned as if they had never towered above the ranks of common men, or had never been the objects of public confidence.* Their speeches produce no more impression than the proclamations of SANTA ANNA or the messages of President O'MAHONY."

If anything could give importance to such a puerile affectation of grandeur—such a ludicrous illustration of the perilous effort of the frog to imitate the swelling proportions of the ox—we might indulge in some reflections upon the essentially base and mean-spirited view of public men and public affairs taken by Col. FORNEY and men of kindred kidney. There are no two men of this age who have played more conspicuous or more honorable parts in the transcendent drama of the past five years than President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD. No two names are more widely known on both continents, or more closely connected, in the judgment of the world, with the most striking and important events of the age. Men may approve or condemn their acts, but no one can hesitate to trace to their action the decision of some of the most important questions that have ever engaged the attention of the world. Such a record of necessity gives to their opinions on current topics, a corresponding interest in the public mind; and when one is the President of the United States and the other in charge of the diplomatic relations of this Republic with all other nations, it is not quite easy to dismiss their sentiments and opinions as of no consequence whatever.

Yet Col. FORNEY does it, and it is only just to him to say that we do not know another individual citizen of the United States who could do it. He is probably the only person in the country whose conception of his own talents, public services and exalted rank among the powers and potentates of the political world, warrants him in dismissing President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD to utter nothingness and oblivion! It is a splendid spectacle—admirably calculated to fill the mind with new ideas of self-complacency and self-importance. But it also awakens irrepressible sympathy with the victims of such lofty and condescending scorn. Does it never occur to Col. FORNEY that President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD are only men—and that their sufferings under *his* contempt must be something terrible?

EXPLANATORY.—The Albany *Evening Journal* objects to our designation of that portion of the Union members of Congress who sympathise with the sentiments of Mr. STEVENS and Mr. SUMNER, as "radicals." We beg to say that in this we only adopt the term by which they themselves prefer to be known. We neither intend it, nor do they regard it, as a reproach. In another column of the paper containing this complaint the *Journal* says that "the *Radical* Union State Committee of Missouri have issued a stirring address to the people, exhorting them to stand by Congress," &c.; and it does this, not by way of attack, but merely to distinguish one class of Union men from another. Our object in using the term is precisely the same; if it is justly offensive, we will take any other that may be more agreeable and equally appropriate.

THE LATEST ON FENIANISM.—All that remains of the Fenian scheme has assumed a well-defined shape; its purpose is made manifest and its duration is defined. Mr. STEPHENS is the expounder of a new method of rescuing Ireland from the grip of the Saxon, and proposes to carry it out. He has made a speech at New-Haven, and lays down the law for the information of his followers in a style that must convince the most faint-hearted. In the first place, he has an army more than enough to meet the English armies. In the next place, the attack must be made in Ireland—one on this side would ruin the cause, which those who think it ruined already will be very glad to learn. Then he will continue to work here for Ireland for one year, and at the end of that time go back and "meet his fate"—that is, if he cannot be a conqueror he will be a martyr, which is very magnanimous indeed. But the thing of all others to be done, first, last, and all the time, is to get money—and to take care of it. This department Mr. STEPHENS proposes to make his own special and peculiar charge. He would, says he, have all moneys sent to *him* and not to a treasurer; he should place them in a bank to *his* credit, and monthly send remittances to Ireland for one year, when, *if* he had funds enough to buy war material, he would begin active work; if not, then he would give up the contest. Whether the money is in the last contingency to be also given up does not appear, but who can doubt that every cent will be accounted for? Why, upon the principle of shooting away a second arrow to find the first, perhaps all the money collected up to the present time will also be discovered at the end of the probationary twelvemonth, and it would be mighty convenient to many investors if a final settlement, say in June, 1867, included the little amounts that have already so mysteriously vanished. To bring on the dollars, therefore, is now the duty of all Fenians. Mr. STEPHENS will, for their sakes, take great care of the funds, and for his own sake will take still greater care of—himself.

A RASH PREDICTION.—Col. FORNEY, editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, thus ventures upon an opinion in the nature of a prediction:

> "In a very short time, the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States *will have passed both Houses of Congress by a constitutional majority*, and be presented to the Legislatures of the several States. I do not entertain the slightest doubt that when this article is fairly placed before the people it will as effectually annihilate the plausibilities of WILLIAM H. SEWARD and the threats of ANDREW JOHNSON as the armies of GRANT annihilated the armies of LEE."

The only comment which this paragraph requires is found in the speech of Senator HOWARD, who was put forward to vindicate the aforesaid "fourteenth article of the Constitution," and to pass it through the Senate. The very first thing which he did was to denounce and repudiate its *third* section—the *only* section for which Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, said he cared the "snap of his finger!" This is a good beginning. It does not look much, however, like carrying the amendment quite so triumphantly as the *Chronicle* predicts.

LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL MARTINDALE.—We publish in another column an able and interesting letter from the Attorney-General of this State to Senator SHERMAN, upon the plan of reconstruction reported by the Congressional Joint Committee. He deems it utterly inadequate and unwise. He objects, as will be seen, not only to that clause by which the masses of the Southern people are required to disfranchise themselves until 1870, but also to the Constitutional Amendment changing the basis of representation. His main objection to this amendment is that it actually punishes any State that makes intelligence a qualification for suffrage. The letter is able and important Gen. MARTINDALE holds a prominent and influential position with those members of the Union party whose views have been most extreme on matters relating to the colored race. They will find the suggestions of this letter worthy of attention.

Senator Wright.

The latest news from Senator WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, is that he is much better, but whether his recovery is looked for we do not know. It seems that the Senatorial Radicals, putting faith in the "exclusive news" of the *Tribune*, that Mr. WRIGHT was really no more, busied themselves yesterday morning in arranging over the funeral baked meats for his successor. Our Washington correspondent understands that Mr. CATTELL was selected for the supposed vacancy, and that preparations were made to give him a grand reception. These enthusiastic friends of the "coming man" have probably learned ere this that it is not quite safe to rely upon the accuracy of a journal that has within a few months published biographies of three or four prominent men who were not dead, and which in the present case was so ambitious to have "something new," that it printed its obituary of Senator WRIGHT in the very next column to that in which it distinctly asserted that the rumor of his death was premature.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, who have given so much pleasure to the public during the past few weeks, will take their farewell benefit here to-night. The bill is unusually rich. Three pieces will be played, "Born to Good Luck," "An Hour in Seville," and the "Fairy Circle."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mrs. JOHN WOOD's farewell benefit, postponed from last Friday, owing to the sickness of the lady, will take place to-night. We shall be disappointed if this admirable actress is not greeted with the fullest and most brilliant house of the season. She will appear as *Gertrude* in the "Loan of a Lover"—the same character in which she made her *debut* in New-York. Mrs. WOOD intends visiting Europe, where the good wishes of every one will follow her.

IRVING HALL.—A series of entertainments are being given at Irving Hall for the benefit of the "Home of the Orphans of Deceased and Disabled Sailors and Soldiers." They are under the auspices of the officers of the institution. Had that numerous body been present last evening, the attendance would have been more cheerful and encouraging. The public, we regret to say, did not manifest any interest in the occasion. The entertainment was of a miscellaneous character, and does not call for any particular notice. The object served on the occasion is charity, and it does not become us to cavil at the means by which it is attained. There will be a "grand entertainment" to-night.

Sunday-School Union Anniversary.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 24.

The forty-second anniversary of the Sunday-School Union was celebrated this evening at the Academy of Music. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK presided, and introduced Chief Justice CHASE. Gen. MEADE appeared on the platform and was rapturously received. Interesting speeches were made, giving the operations of the Society during the year. An immense crowd was present.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Retraction of a Base Charge Against Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau—Doings of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 24.

A card appeared yesterday morning in the *Bulletin*, signed by D. H. ROBERTS, charging Gen. RUNKLE, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in connection with C. C. SMITH, of the Intelligence Office, with refusing to contract for the employ of freedmen without a bonus of fifteen dollars a piece.

The same statement was telegraphed in advance to papers in several of the Northern cities.

On examination, it appears that dishonorable propositions were made to the officers of the Bureau, which failed to accomplish their purpose; and ROBERTS himself, the correspondent of a prominent Northern paper, published the card, and another correspondent telegraphed it, in order to bring the Bureau officers into disrepute.

A statement appeared in all the papers this morning signed by ROBERTS, denying and retracting everything in his card of the day before.

The Congressional Committee to-day examined a number of witnesses. The investigation is likely to cover more ground than was expected, and to show that the riot was more extensive in its results than has previously been reported.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the State Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, May 24.

The State Convention reassembled to-day, when some eighty delegates answered to their names.

Mr. CLARK, of Craven County, offered a resolution that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, as follows:

Whereas, This Convention was called and did assemble at the instance and under the authority of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, to the end that the State of North Carolina, by altering and amending its organic law in conformity to the necessitating results of the war, might in fact exercise and enjoy the constitutional rights and privileges of membership in the Federal Union;

And whereas, The Convention did at its former session fully and satisfactorily accomplish the purpose for which it was called, and did assemble at the instance and under the authority aforesaid;

Whereas, This Convention was moved to assemble in the present session by the possibility that in the course of events further action in the premises might be required or demanded by the President of the United States by reason of his official military position aforesaid; and

Whereas, No further action as aforesaid is now required or demanded; and

Whereas, As all ordinances and enactments further effecting the organic law of the State in attempting to regulate the internal Government and Police thereof, passed by a Convention called and assembled as aforesaid, and which does not derive authority therefor, from the people, though the mode prescribed in the Constitution by the people would be subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in effect, dangerous to liberty and incompatible with free institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention do now adjourn.

The resolution lies over one day under the rule. It is thought it will not pass.

OHIO.

The Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, May 24.

The Democratic State Convention, to-day, nominated BENJAMIN LEFEVRE, of Shelby County, Secretary of State; WILLIAM SONWILL, of Ashland County, Chief of the Board of Public Works, and THOMAS K. KEY, of Hamilton County, Judge of the Supreme Court; and adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio adheres with unfaltering fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic Party, and to the ancient, wide-settled principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the great apostle of American Democracy, as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the Government; and especially to those of equal taxation and representation of all the States subject to taxation.

Resolved, That the great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the Federal Union under the Constitution; that we will cordially and actively support ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end, and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives to the eleven States, now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld on the degrading condition of inferiority in the Union, and negro political and civil equality inforced by the Federal Government.

Resolved, That for the purposes above set forth we will cordially coöperate in public meetings, conventions, and at the polls, with all men, without reference to their past party positions, who honestly, and by acts and votes, as well as professions, support the President in his policy of restoration as now declared.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Disfranchisement of Deserters.

HARRISBURG, PA., Thursday, May 24.

The case was argued in the Supreme Court to-day on the constitutionality of an Act of Congress denying the right of suffrage to deserters.

The case came up from the Franklin County Court, where a judge of election was fined for refusing to receive the vote of HENRY REILLY, who having been drafted neither reported for duty nor furnished a substitute.

The plaintiff in error begs to be relieved from fine and cost of suit. The case was argued by JOHN CESSNA and Col. A. H. MCCLURE for the plaintiff, and J. MCDOWELL SHARP for the defendant. A full bench of Justices was present. It is supposed that the decision of the Court will sustain the constitutionality of law.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Trial of John Moran for Murder.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 24.

The trial of JOHN MORAN for the murder of MARY ELLEN KEARNEY on the 19th of March last, commenced before the Supreme Court in Dedham today. The prisoner and Miss KEARNEY lived in Roxbury, were said to be under engagement of marriage, and without known cause of quarrel. The young woman was shot dead while standing in the doorway of her father's house. The testimony strongly implicates MORAN as the murderer.

Navigation of the Lower Mississippi—Gen. Canby gone Washington.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 24.

Topographical engineers have arrived here to survey the Passes of the Mississippi and improve navigation for the Gulf shipping; also, to search for a bayou or canal outlet to lessen the volume of the water of the river and prevent overflows.

Gen. CANBY has gone to Washington, and Gen. BAIRD is commander of the Department.

Cotton stiffer; sales 2,700 bales; Low Middling 36c. @37c. Sterling Exchange 155. New-York Exchange ⅜c. premium.

A Billiard Match at Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, May 24.

A billiard match for the championship of the Hudson River, of 1,000 points, will be played at Catskill, to-morrow evening, between T. HUNTLEY, of Catskill, and GEO. H. HANFORD, of this city.

A Sunday-school Convention at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, May 24.

The annual convention of the Hudson River Sunday-school Association commenced its session at the City Hall this afternoon. The attendance is quite large. The convention will conclude its business to-morrow.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Navigation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, May 24.

A break has occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Creek Locks, a short distance from Rondout. The amount of damage has not yet been reported.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 24.

The brig *Ann Elizabeth*, from Sierra Leone, reports at 2 o'clock this morning that she was run into by the British brig *J. B. King*, Capt. SANFORD, from Cow Bay for New-York, and in five minutes after the collision the latter vessel sunk, carrying down four of the crew. Capt. SANFORD and one man only were saved.

Richmond Politics.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 24.

JOHN W. WRIGHT was reëlected Sheriff to-day in Henrico County. For the House of Delegates, ENGLISH was elected over MAGRUDER, who was an officer in the Confederate Army.

Latest Cholera Report.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Thursday, May 24.

Below please find statement of condition of the Hospital for May 24: Received, May 23, GERHARD VOS, aged 3 years, of Denmark; ANNE POTTER, aged 17, of Ireland. Died, May 23, ANNE POTTER. Remaining under treatment, 44.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Political Feeling—The Malcontents—Negro Education—Postal Difficulties—Northern Newspapers—The Sea Islands and the Bureau—Meretricious Policy of Gen. Saxton—The Freedmen Working Well.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, May 21, 1866.

To even the casual glance of a hurried traveler, the ruling element of the citizens of South Carolina presents a gratifying impression. They are undoubtedly better educated and more intelligent than the controlling classes of many of the other Southern States, and with all their quondam reputation for fire-eating and extreme doctrines, they seem to accept the present condition of affairs with an honest spirit of moderation. There is not a large number of "poor white trash" in the State, comparatively speaking, and those that are here are under the thumbs of the land-owners completely. The middle classes, comprising the more intelligent and capable offspring of the piney-woods people, and the degenerate sons of the better families are really the troublesome class. They constituted the rank and file of the South Carolina battalions in the rebel army, filling the subaltern positions and the non-commissioned offices, or were safely ensconced in disgraceful "bomb-proofs," as the exemption offices were called. The educated and well-informed citizens of this State were in the army, almost to a man; and where they fought well, as most of them did, they have made good and peaceable citizens since the close of the war. The ex-bomb-proofs, however, and the skulkers, aping the foolish chivalric notions of others, are now of the "conquered but not subdued" body of malcontents. There is once in a while one of the upper class who pretends to "hang out to the bitter end," but on investigation it is sure to be found that he never smelled powder. The Confederate soldiers of South Carolina are all right now. They were ready when the war ended to submit to almost anything, and, expecting the erection of a gibbet at every court-house in the State, and the confiscation of all their property, they have been agreeably disappointed, and are correspondingly grateful.

The idea of educating the blacks was particularly revolting to the people of this State. Notwithstanding this there are a considerable number of native ladies, in the employ of Freedmen's Relief Associations, teaching large schools of colored children, and in some of the smaller country towns Sabbath-school classes, where reading and writing are taught, are conducted by them. But one single outrage against the teachers or scholars has occurred in the State since the establishment of the schools, and that met the unanimous condemnation of the surrounding neighborhood. The school was taught by the widow of an Episcopal clergyman, an old resident of the vicinity, and the building was burned. When compared with the records of other States in this respect, South Carolina most assuredly stands out in a favorable light.

The recent order of the Post-Office Department, forced upon it by the action of Congress, suspending all Post-offices where the Postmaster appointed cannot take the test oath, is the occasion of much discomfiture in this State. The mail agents for the different routes are most of them Northerners, and the only way in which the offices can be reopened, is by the appointment of men of that class. There are not a dozen citizens in the State, who are competent to perform the duties of the office of Postmaster, who can take the oath. Women have been appointed in some instances, but even they cannot qualify if required to subscribe to it. The result is plain. The mails must be discontinued, and the inhabitants will suffer great inconvenience. A partial modification of the oath in its application to this State, at least, is greatly needed, and would be productive of great good.

One of the most prominently noticeable and, perhaps, beneficial results of the war, is the interest exhibited by people of this section in news from the North, and the progress of affairs, politically and commercially, all over the country. The arrival of the New-York papers is anxiously looked for in the larger cities, and their non-arrival, which often occurs, is the subject of table talk and cause for grumbling and complaint. In Charleston the New-York dailies find ready sale at the exhorbitant price of fifteen cents per copy. It is often an impossibility to buy the TIMES half an hour after its arrival, the demand for it being so great that it is bought up immediately.

In a previous letter I referred to the condition of the Sea Islands, and matters pertaining to the Bureau operations there. After closer observation I find a great deal to confirm the views then expressed. There is a great diversity of opinion entertained by the citizens and land-owners in that vicinity, in favor of and against the working of the Bureau there. So far as the administration of Gen. SCOTT, the present Commissioner, is concerned, but few, if any, charges are made; but against Gen. SAXTON, his predecessor, loud and bitter complaints are heard. Gen. SAXTON, it seems, pursued a policy which led the freedmen to believe that the land occupied by them would always be theirs. His friends state that he had authority for such opinions in the utterances of no less a person than the Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON; and it is said on good authority that Chief-Justice CHASE told the negroes on the islands, that the property was theirs, and would be an inheritance for their children's children for generations to come. I know it to be true that Mr. CHASE misled the freedman near Wilmington, N. C., by flattering promises during his trip down the coast a year ago last Spring, and think it probable that he did the same thing here. He, with Secretary STANTON and Gen. SAXTON, and the citizens themselves, for that matter, expected wholesale confiscation of property in this section, and probably based his promises to the freedmen on that expectation. The result of Gen. SAXTON's administration, at any rate, based as it was on such a mistaken policy, was meretricious in the extreme, and well nigh disastrous to the interests of both races. The freedmen assumed complete control of the islands, worked part of the plantations under SHERMAN grants, or without authority from any one on abandoned property. When the war ended, and the owners of the farms returned, they refused to make contracts, and rendered it unsafe for white men to attempt to live among them. Gen. SCOTT's great difficulty in organizing the labor in this State, when he assumed control of affairs, arose from the ideas thus entertained by the negroes on the islands. The consequence now is that the whites who live on their own places there look to the Bureau for protection against outrage; but some of them at the same time denounce it on account of its former arbitrary disposition of their property. In short, so far as the Sea Islands are concerned, the white residents seem to entertain a kind regard for the Bureau in its operation regarding contracts, and the protection of their person and property; but express great dissatisfaction relative to its course in holding and disposing of their lands.

I have the best authority for stating that the freedmen, who are "making cotton" this year on the islands, are doing well. One prominent planter, who has lived there more than twenty years, and who has charge of seven plantations this year, informs me that he has never before seen a better "stand" than that of the cotton crop planted by the negroes this year. He employs about four hundred altogether, or rather rents his land to them, taking in pay one-half the crop, and furnishing rations, tools, seed, &c. He says his hands never worked better, and that if they were a little more provident, they would raise the largest crop ever known in that vicinage. He insists that either the Bureau or a military force is necessary on the islands, and says it would be impossible to get along without an agency of some kind, particularly after the crops have been harvested, as the negroes would steal every pound of cotton stored away. This opinion is also entertained by prominent officers of the Bureau and army here.

Gens. STEADMAN and FULLERTON have gone to Florida.

E. P. B.

GEN. STEEDMAN'S TOUR.

The Freedmen's Bureau Commissioners in Savannah—Interview with Citizens.

From the Savannah Herald, May 19.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, who constitute a Commission sent out by President JOHNSON to investigate the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States, and whose arrival in this city we announced yesterday, held an interview last evening with a number of the leading citizens of Savannah. At about 5 o'clock some twenty-five or thirty of our most respected citizens, representing all the various interests and professions, had assembled in the parlor of the Pulaski House, when the Commissioners entered, and Mayor ANDERSON introduced the gentlemen present in turn to Gen. STEEDMAN, and afterwards to Gen. FULLERTON.

Gen. STEEDMAN opened the conference by stating briefly the objects of his mission to be to inquire into the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, to learn the influence it exerted upon the relations of the two races; whether its tendency was to produce harmony or antagonism between them; whether, in general, its effect was for harm or for good; and whether it was necessary or expedient to continue its existence. Gen. FULLERTON and himself had called upon the citizens of every town through which they had passed to lay before them any grievances they had to complain of in reference to the Bureau, not holding public meetings, but conferring with them in confidence. He invited the gentlemen present to state what they knew of the evils of the management of the Bureau in Georgia.

Mr. J. M. B. LOVELL said that he had been requested, as a member of the Bar, to call the attention of the Commissioners to the Freedmen's Court. The action of this Court, in which both civil and criminal cases were adjudicated without a jury, while all the other courts were open, and equal rights for blacks and whites were guaranteed by the laws of the State, were calculated to foster a feeling of antagonism between the races. If a white man assaulted another white man he was allowed a trial by jury; if he assaulted a negro he was denied that manifest right.

Gen. STEEDMAN replied that he was unaware that the agents of the Bureau were exercising judicial functions; that he had not contemplated their doing so when he gave Gen. TILLSON authority to apply to the State Convention for the appointment of civil agents of the Bureau. He would examine into the matter when he reached Augusta and have the Freedmen's Courts abolished in Georgia.

Gen. FULLERTON remarked that the great pretext for maintaining the Freedmen's Courts was that the freedmen cannot obtain justice in the civil Courts, as the local Judges refused to receive testimony from negroes, and that this opinion had obtained a very general belief in the North through the representations of newspaper correspondents.

Gen. R. A. LAWTON, in reply, instanced a case in a neighboring county, where a negro convicted of murder by a civil court had been recommended to mercy, and his sentence had been modified accordingly.

Gen. FULLERTON inquired whether any attention was paid to the rules of evidence in taking testimony in the Freedmen's Court. Mr. LOVELL replied, none whatever; that officers had filled the bench of the Court who had no legal education, and who had not the capacity, even if they had the best intentions, to conduct examinations in accordance with the established rules of courts of justice.

Gen. FULLERTON inquired whether penalties were inflicted by the Judge in accordance with the laws of the State. Judge WM. B. FLEMING answered that the penalties were often at variance with the laws of the State; that for the same offence for which a white man was sent to the Penitentiary a negro was sentenced to labor a short period on the streets. He referred to several cases in point.

Hon. S. COHEN also mentioned several similar cases, and went on to say that the action of the Freedmen's Court in this respect had a most deleterious influence on the negro, leading him to feel that he had a special protection and license, and that it gave rise to jealousy and animosity between the races. He was confident that the better class of citizens, and the well being of all classes, were disposed to recognize fully the new relations of the negroes to them. The laws of Georgia showed it.

Gen. STEEDMAN asked if any complaints had been made of unjust discrimination in the decisions rendered by the civil Courts.

Judge FLEMING said he had heard of none; he promised for himself that the negro should have the same justice meted out to him in his own Court as the white man.

Rev. Mr. WYNN was here introduced. He spoke of the Convention of colored clergymen now being held in this city, composed of delegates from the neighboring States; he had been pleased to observe the feeling that prevailed in this Convention; it had been publicly avowed in a set of resolutions, as the sense of the Convention, that a bad and dangerous feeling was growing out of the interference in their relations with their former masters of strangers who came among them pretending to be their friends. The resolutions also thanked the citizens of Charleston for their uniform kindness to the colored people; in the language of the resolutions they hurled back the libels upon the Southern people who were their true friends, and condemned the conduct of the Northern emissaries who had come to incite insurrection. Mr. WYNN said he had been greatly impressed with the sensible and manly tone of the Convention, which would have done credit to any deliberative assembly. In the discussions and the proceedings generally an intellectual ability was manifested far in advance of what he had looked for.

Gen. STEEDMAN remarked that the negroes wherever he had passed had borne testimony to the kindness of the intelligent people of the South; they regarded them as their friends, and had had no complaints to make of them, excepting of a certain class in the cities whom they denominated "roughs."

Judge LAW spoke at considerable length. He said the great desideratum at the present time is the maintenance of a kindly feeling between the two mutually dependent classes; whatever tended to produce the contrary state of things was deleterious, and would cause "delay in the return of prosperity." The happiness of the country depends on their coming together in their mutual relations. There was a difference in their conditions social and natural; we cannot expect an obliteration of this difference at once, if ever; but mutual interests would inevitably bring them into the kindly relations which had always existed heretofore. As for the results of the operations of the Bureau, he knew only what his former servants had told him—that they had been advised not to make contracts; to wait for the Government land bounties, and the consequence was that while he and his neighbors had 50 or 75 acres of rice planted, instead of 400 or 500 acres as formerly, Northern men in the same neighborhood had from 500 to 1,000 acres under cultivation, with plenty of laborers. He mentioned this to show that the Southern people would be compelled from interest to treat the freedmen well. Meanwhile they should not be prejudiced against their old masters, nor the latter inflamed against them by outside pressure. Mutual dependence would establish the true relations between the races if they were left to themselves. But the Bureau had produced alienation on account of the distinction which it made.

Gen. FULLERTON inquired if any one knew of any instance of malfeasance on the part of any officers of the Bureau, such as accepting bribes, working plantations, demanding recompense for procuring laborers for planters, &c. There was no response to this interrogatory.

After this a general conversation ensued, the conclusions reached being that the tendency of the Freedmen's Bureau was mischievous in recognizing the whites as the enemies of the blacks, and that if it were withdrawn the responsibility felt by the people to protect and care for the freedmen would be increased.

The Commission, after completing the investigation of Bureau affairs in this vicinity, will proceed at once to Augusta, leaving probably this evening.

THE NEW CONNECTICUT SENATOR.

Speech of Hon. O. S. Ferry.

From the New-Haven Palladium, May 24.

Learning that the townsmen of Gen. O. S. FERRY, the Senator elect, proposed to serenade him last night, quite a number of members of the Legislature and other Republican workers went down in the evening train to be present. The delegation was warmly and handsomely entertained, while the bells and a cannon gave voice to the rejoicings of the Republicans of Norwalk over the election. About 8 o'clock the Norwalk band serenaded Gen. FERRY at his office, and in response to the calls of the large crowd which assembled to congratulate him, the General appeared and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this token of your kindly feeling. You are my fellow-townsmen and neighbors. You have known my daily walk and conversation; and now that an event has occurred which in the estimation of men confers honor upon me, you come together spontaneously to shake hands with me, and say that you are glad of it. I think that I am more deeply affected by this evidence of your friendship and confidence than I am by the event which has called it forth; for you, I know, have come to greet the man more than the politician, and to be thus esteemed where best known affords a higher gratification than any consummation of ambitious hopes.

I see among you, too, faces which I recognize as familiar to me in other towns of Fairfield County. I hardly know what to say as that name falls from my lips; for what do I not owe to the generosity of Fairfield County? I was born within its limits; here have I passed all the years of my life; here I expect to die and to be buried. Its people have borne with my faults; they have sustained and applauded all my right efforts, and now, in these troubled and anxious times, by their unswerving unity of purpose and action, they have cast upon me the burden, the duty, and the honor which I have consented to bear.

Here and there, also, I see before me citizens from more distant portions of the State, and they remind me of the sacrifice of personal preference, so nobly made by the Union Legislators of our commonwealth. For I was the individual choice of only one-sixth their number; but when the fact was developed that the harmonious support of a common principle required the sacrifice, the five-sixths honored themselves more than they honored me, by yielding all their predilections for men, to assure the triumph of the cause. Among those who have cheerfully done a deed like this, I am willing to take the lowest seat, and if their action has placed me in a position of more serious responsibility, that responsibility shall be borne with the earnestness of conviction and the settled purpose of duty.

I have said that it was the necessity of harmonious support of a common principle which brought about this result. For, *it is gratifying to observe how identical in sentiment were the respective candidates between whom our Union Legislators, at first, divided their suffrages. The recorded votes of Senator Foster in the present Congress, the annual messages of Gov. Buckingham, and the views presented by myself in the recent political canvass in our State, harmonize in every particular; and this spontaneously, without consultation and dictated only by the convictions of each.* Of all this the Representatives of the Union-Republican Party in the General Assembly are fully aware, and hence their votes, though originally given for different individuals, were cast from the beginning for the same great common principles. The unity of sentiment, with its resultant power of party organization, is a matter of profound rejoicing to all who hold those principles dear; for though it is a general truth that "parties are of no real account when weighed against the national life," yet, in a Republican government, parties become identified with the national life, and the permanence and essential principles of civil liberty are the only assurance that can be given of a national life worth having.

The Union Republican Party aims to solve the grave questions which have arisen since the overthrow of the rebellion, in accordance with the political axioms of the Declaration of Independence; we find the source of these in the blessed Gospel of the Son of God, and we therefore affirm that they are the everlasting truth; that upon them the whole structure of our American system rests, and that, without the foundation, the fabric itself must crumble to ruin. It was the steady undermining of that foundation, which exposed the Republic to the dangers which have lately shaken all the pillars of the State; it was the Constitutional Amendment giving freedom and citizenship to every American, which began the work of restored stability. The work will be complete when the Declaration shall have become a practical fact throughout the entire country. "To establish justice" was the avowed object of the formation of the Union. Three-quarters of a century were spent in endeavoring to do this by conniving at established injustice. The failure was ignominious and well nigh fatal. Purified by the awful sacrifices of civil war, the nation emerges from the roar and smoke of battle and begins anew the task which it sets itself in the beginning—"to establish justice." It will have no more legalized iniquity—no more civil wars, and the result thereof. It will secure this by again recognizing, and for the first time enforcing the principles on which it was founded amid the clouds and thick darkness of the Revolution. It will do this either with the cheerful acquiescence of those, who, in the interest of injustice, have rebelled against [illegible], or over all resistance, which, in their madness, they may choose to make.

The nation never was so in earnest as now, and its earnestness is all on the side of right. Its vengeance shall be in equity, and shall therefore endure. To that consummation I look forward with all the fondness of hope. If my life shall be preserved to go out from you upon this duty, and to return again, when it has been performed, long before that return I anticipate the full restoration of the national unity and the beginning of a new national career, to which all the past of our history shall be only as the morning star before the rising of the sun.

The throng then crowded into Lockwood's Hall, as far as possible, when a meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. HOWE, of Bridgeport, as Chairman. Speeches, humorous or eloquent, were made by Messrs. BARNUM, of Fairfield, ADAMS, of Griswold, Gen. LEE, of Guilford, Col. GROSVENOR, of New-Haven, Dr. BALLARD, of Stamford, Col. WOOSTER, of Derby, and others, which were frequently and most enthusiastically applauded, and hearty cheers were given for the Senator-elect, for the Union members of the Legislature, and by the delegation of visitors for the good old town of Norwalk.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Louisville Presbytery—Prospect of Union Between the Old School and the New.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 21, 1866.

The spirit of the Old School Assembly was unmistakably manifest on Saturday. The preliminaries to the thorough examination of the rebellious Kentuckians were ended by an overwhelming vote, passing Dr. MAC LEWIS' resolutions of investigation. The rebellious against the Government were arraigned as rebellious against the Church. They found themselves face to face with the authority of the highest court which they profess to recognize, in a speech of unusual power by Rev. Dr. THOMAS, of Dayton, Ohio. This speech was delivered with a deliberateness and gracefulness, and adherence to the precise point at issue, which you cannot see in the printed report. That the sarcasm and wit of the speech had its effect on more than one side of the house was evident from the hisses of the disloyal and the livid lips of at least some of the angels with the cambric handkerchiefs. The reference to "St. James" and to the "Prophet Samuel" is to Dr. JAMES BROOKES. Dr. SAMUEL R. WILSON, of "St. John," the deponent knoweth not, but supposeth it refers to Dr. S. J. R. ANDERSON. The parliamentary directness, classical grace, earnestness and justness of Dr. THOMAS' able and thrilling address were immediately sustained by the house, which swept away all parliamentary impediments and passed by an overwhelming *viva voce* vote the main resolution of investigation into the conduct of the Louisville Presbytery only. The Moderator ruled that the ruling of the Assembly in respect to the previous question was different from that of Congress, and that the amendment in respect to Rev. Mr. BRACKEN and others suspected were cut off. And so the would-be martyrs of Brooklyn and of St. Louis are not permitted to have their pretentious disloyalty investigated.

UNION OF OLD AND NEW SCHOOL.

The interchange of courtesy between the two branches of the Church, which was begun two years ago, has rapidly advanced in warmth and strength. And the New School members were hardly prepared to bear the earnestness and ardor of the Old School Moderators' response to the New School corresponding delegate. Dr. STANTON's address marks time in the advance of the union feeling. Dr. NELSON, the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, who was the New School Delegate, was very modest in his expressions of desire for union, the New School considering themselves the aggrieved party, and therefore to be courted. Dr. STANTON mentioned the charmed word toward which the two parts of the Church have been feeling—*Organic Union*. After alluding to the advance made in both bodies, he said:

"Therefore, Sir, I may express on my behalf, and I trust on behalf of a large majority of this assembly, that the time is not distant when we shall not only be, as I am confident we now are, one in spirit, but one by organic law; and that then these two branches of the great Presbyterian family may stand forth in one solid phalanx against error and corruption. I hope, before we adjourn, we may initiate measures (perhaps beginning here and being responded to by you,) looking to a more close fellowship in all our relations, and ultimately, as soon as the Providence of God shall open the way, to an organic union."

If the Old School Assembly sustain these words of their Moderator, the question of union is only a question of preliminaries. For the first time since 1838 the two assemblies have made arrangements for a union meeting this evening.

DR. M'COSH.

The eminent Rev. Dr. McCOSH, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Belfast, Ireland, preached before the Old School Assembly yesterday morning, on the "Characteristics of the Broad and the Narrow Church in the Three Kingdoms," and last evening he preached in Dr. NELSON's church. He is equally agreeable as a speaker and writer.

The secession churches of the city had STUART, ROBINSON, VAN DYKE & CO. as their preachers, as the secession families have extended their hospitality only to their own sort.

In the Old School Assembly this morning Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia, had defended the right of these excluded Louisville members to speak before the Assembly in their own defence.

K.

Truman's Report of the Condition of the South.

From the New-Orleans Times.

In the *Times* of Monday we published about a third of Mr. TRUMAN's voluminous report to the President in relation to the condition of Southern affairs. It is, upon the whole, a satisfactory document, and from the intrinsic evidence it bears of fidelity in the prosecution of the inquiries it was his duty to make as an agent of the Government, is valuable, and, in certain quarters, particularly the executive departments, will be influential. It does not play into the hands of the Committee of Fifteen nor favor the hostile designs entertained by that Committee toward the South, but its statements will be particularly acceptable to all classes of persons who desire to ascertain the truth in respect to the state of affairs, and the tone of public sentiment now prevalent at the South, nor will the estimate of their impartiality, in the judgment of Southern readers, be diminished, but rather increased, by the consideration that their author is a Northern man, whose biases might naturally be expected to be on the side of the section of his nativity. They are frank, undisguised, manly and truthful the result of patient, thorough and long protracted observation. They enter into a greater variety of particulars, than the excellent report of Gen. GRANT, made nearly half a dozen months ago; but in the main and important results they do not contradict, but serve to confirm the prominent and well-considered opinions of that distinguished Commander, expressed on his return to Washington from the Southern mission which he executed at the request of the President. All honorable and fair-minded men, who visit the South with a view to understand the opinions of our people, and the dispositions entertained toward the Government since the discontinuance of the war, must arrive at the same conclusions. It is only suspicious, narrow-minded and unfriendly persons, actuated by prejudice and sectional feeling, who will be likely to find fault with Mr. TRUMAN's report, and call its statements in question.

Gen. Logan Declines Running for Congress.

From the Duquoin (Ill.) Recorder.

As the following letter speaks for itself, we present it to the public without comments:

D. C. Barber and others:

GENTLEMEN: I see from the resolutions at your county meeting, held at Pinckneyville, April 25, you recommended that I be requested by the Committees of the different counties in our Congressional District to become a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election. I am certainly under renewed obligations for the kindly feeling you express toward me, but I must say to you that I cannot, under any circumstances, become a candidate for the position. You will find me, however, fighting by your side in the Union cause when the time comes. Your resolutions have the ring of the true metal. As you all know, I am fully committed on all the propositions you present, in my speeches made in Illinois and elsewhere, and have seen no reason for taking back anything, but am more firmly convinced by events that I was right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Seizure of Fenian Arms.

From the Montreal Gazette, May 23.

The United States Customs officers seized at Rouse's Point 1,280 stand of arms on Saturday night. They had come by the Lake Champlain boat, in cases marked "machinery" for Ogdensburgh. The cases looked a little suspicious, and one of them was opened. The officers telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and the answer was to seize the arms and prevent their being forwarded. They were claimed by some Fenian Centre from the vicinity of Ogdensburgh, but they were detained by the United States authorities. As we write they are lying in the station-house, and might be captured by force. But the Fenians will scarcely venture to play that game against the United States Government. This movement of arms, coupled with recent proceedings, would seem to indicate that the Fenians had not altogether abandoned their mad designs on these Provinces. There is yet reason to watch against raids, and especially at such a point as the railroad from Lake Champlain.

Who is Stephens?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Brockville cotemporary is "on the wrong track" in its genealogical tracings of Head-Centre STEPHENS.

C. O. I. R. STEPHENS is not the son of the John-street (Kilkenny) dyer, nor is he a graduate of the ancient grammar-school (called the English College) so poetically described by your cotemporary. He is the son of JOHN STEPHENS, a Catholic, and first, clerk of a Mr. MEIGHAN, proprietor of a salt-house, and next of an auctioneer named DOUGLAS. He is the grandson of JAMES STEPHENS, familiarly known to the citizens of Kilkenny as "a noggin weaver," on the Butts—an impoverished suburb of the city.

The Catholic Stephenses—ancestors of the C. O. I. R.—were humble, honest and [illegible] people. The Episcopalian Stevenses were at one time highly respectable, but "'tis down the hill" many years ago. Even of this latter family, most of its recent representatives have been members of the Roman Catholic Church. In his native city, the C. O. I. R. is practically an unknown individual.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.—On Wednesday afternoon, Officer BRILEY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, arrested JOHN EDWARDS, aged thirty years, on a charge of having committed a gross assault on AURELIA PAULUS, aged thirteen years, who lives with her parents in Avenue A, near Eighty-second-street. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—MARGARET SCHRYVER, a nurse at the Orphans' Home in East Forty-ninth-street, aged 66 years, attempted to cut her throat with a razor on Wednesday. Her wound was dressed, and she was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. Her injuries will not prove fatal.

The Presbyterian Assemblies.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 23.

Aside from two or three cases, including the complaint against the Louisville Presbytery, being put upon the docket for trial, the selection of Cincinnati as the next place of meeting of the Assembly, and a speech from Hon. Mr. HONES, of Baltimore, in reply to Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Ohio, nothing of special importance transpired in the Old School Assembly to-day. The trial of the Louisville Presbytery case will probably commence to-morrow.

In the New School Assembly to-day the time was mostly occupied in the presentation of reports from various committees, and other routine business.

The two Assemblies met together in communion to-night for the first time in three years. Addresses were made by several prominent clergymen in different parts of the country.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 23.

COTTON buoyant; sales 2,300 bales; Middlings, 39c.@40c. To-day's receipts 274 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES, unchanged. Sterling, 55¼. New-York Exchange ⅛c.@⅜c. premium. Freights on Cotton to New-York ½c.; to Liverpool, ⅜d.@½d.; to Havre 1⅛d.

The Bayou Plaquemine has broken through with crevasses, and flooded more country.

The steamer Concordia has sailed for Liverpool.

Oil Intelligence.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, May 24.

Arrived, bark *E. Corning*, STETSON, from the Pacific Ocean, with 8 bbls. sperm oil; sent home 950 bbls. sperm and 230 whale.

The oil market has an advancing tendency; holders are firm at $2 50 per gal. for sperm, and $1 20@$1 25 for Northern Whale. Since Saturday noon 190 bbls. sperm have been sold at $2 30 per gal.; in whale 750 bbls. sold at $1 15 per gal., and 1,100 ditto on private terms.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 22.

One hundred thousand dollars worth of California State 7 ₩ cent. bonds sold to-day at 86.

The bark *Camden* and British ship *Severn* have been chartered at Honolulu to load oil for New Bedford, the former *via* San Francisco, the latter direct.

Mining stocks are still weak; Ophir, $380; Imperial, $119; Yellow Jacket, $610; Belcher, $180; Chollar Potosi, $295.

False Report.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 24.

The report of the burning of the steamer *Morning Star* at Mound City last night is untrue.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR firm at an advance of 10c.@15c. WHEAT moderately active at $1 65¼@$1 65¾ for No. 1, and $1 10@$1 12 for No. 2. CORN active and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 55½c.@55¾c. for No. 1, and 53c.@54c. for No. 2. OATS firm and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 34c.@34¼c. PROVISIONS steady. FREIGHTS firm at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; Wheat and Corn 15c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 18,500 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn, 105,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 480,000 bushels Corn, 66,600 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet, and held, No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $2 10; Amber Michigan, $2 75; White Michigan, $2 90@$3. CORN firm; sales of No. 1, to arrive, at 72c., and on the spot, 73c.; held at close at 74c.@75c., without takers. OATS, 46c.@47½c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. PORK quiet; sales at $31. LARD, 22¼c. WHISKY inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced; Wheat 15c., Corn 13c., Oats 8½c., to New-York. IMPORTS—12,921 bbls. Flour, 9,007 bushels Wheat, 500,566 bushels Corn, 170,948 bushels Oats, 4,114 bushels Barley, 13,680 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—91 bbls. Flour, 26,920 bushels Wheat, 27,967 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR active, and 25c.@50c. better; sales, 2,500 bbls. WHEAT closed firm; sales, 6,800 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 42½, and 7,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 60, and 500 bushels mixed do., at $2; 6,800 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 40. CORN closes firm, at 1c. advance; sales, 400 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 78c., and 7,500 bushels do., to arrive, on private terms; yesterday, 7,500 bushels do., at 76c., and 16,000 bushels do., at 77c. OATS held at 82c. for Western, without sales. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. LAKE IMPORTS—22,500 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. EXPORTS—1,414 bbls. Flour, 13,800 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 6,000 bushels New Winter at 58c.@59c. CORN opened firm at 80c.@81½c. for No. 1 Western, and 85c. for Western Yellow, closing at 85c. for New No. 1; sales 40,000 bushels BARLEY dull. SHIPPED BY TOWS—51,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, May 24.

FLOUR firm, and advanced 10c.@15c. WHEAT quiet at an advance of 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 81 for No. 1; transactions light. CORN advanced 1c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Thursday, March 24.

WHEAT firm; sales old Amber Michigan at $2 61; new $2 30; new White $2 57; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $2. CORN 2c. better; sales at 63c.@65c. for No. 1 mixed. OATS shade lower; sales at 41½c. for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 23.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS firm but quiet. MESS PORK $31. LARD 21¼c. GOLD 139.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 24.

COTTON unsettled; holders ask 37c. FLOUR and WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN higher at 67c.@78c. OATS firm at 43c.@46c. PORK firm at $31. BACON quiet; Clear Sides 19c.@19¼c.; Shoulders, 13½c. LARD firmer at 20¾c.@21c¼. for prime tierce. WHISKY dull at $2 18½@$2 20.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR firm; high grades 50c. higher. WHEAT 10c. higher; Red $2 80@$3. CORN firm; White 90c; Yellow 86c. OATS firm; sales light at 70c.@71c. PROVISIONS steady. SUGAR buoyant and ⅛c. higher. WHISKY steady, but quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, May 24.

CRUDE TURPENTINE unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 58c.@59c. RESIN firm at previous rates for No. 1 and Pale. COTTON firm at 34c. for Middling.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 24.

COTTON stiff; Middling at 34c.@35c. Gold excited at 38c.@40c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 23.

COTTON quiet; Middlings 34c.@36c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 23.

COTTON advancing; 100 bales sold to-day; Middlings to strict Middlings 35c.@36c.

Insurance.

A movement was inaugurated in the early part of the present year to procure from Congress a National Insurance Law, and there is some prospect that the petition praying for the establishment of such a Bureau, which was signed by all the prominent Insurance Corporations of the North, will be granted. At present it is almost impossible to obtain any statistical information of the reports of certain Companies which cover an estimated value of *Two and a half Billions* of property, and parties insuring in these Companies can have no positive knowledge of their solvency.

In the State of New-York, the Hon. WM. BARNES, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, furnishes a tabular statement of the abstract accounts of the Stock Capital Fire Insurance Companies, from which the condition of each Corporation may be perceived at a glance, and among other interesting items he presents a table of their actual per centage of expenses to income. For instance, of the Corporations having assets of *over one million of dollars*, the ratio of expenditure to receipts is as follows:

Metropolitan	15.91
Lorillard	20.36
Continental	20.87
Home	22.39
Phœnix	23.03
International	24.51
Niagara	25.01
Security	32.03

The amount of premiums received by these Companies on the island of New-York, for the year 1865, as appears by the report of the Treasurer of the Board of Fire Insurance Companies, was as follows:

Home, of New-York	$122,200
Metropolitan, of New-York	120,200
Continental, of New-York	92,500
Lorillard, of New-York	90,900
International, of New-York	82,200
Niagara, of New-York	75,900
Security, of New-York	69,500
Phœnix, of Brooklyn	42,260

And the report of the Insurance Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts gives the following figures of the amount of premiums received by several large Companies in that State, during the year 1865:

Metropolitan, New-York	$207,318 71
Home, of New-York	101,589 53
Security, of New-York	91,822 29
Piscataqua, of Maine	89,409 68
Ætna, of Hartford	80,883 33
Home, of New-Haven	61,716 60
Phœnix, of Brooklyn	60,902 09
North American, of New-York	40,673 71
Lorillard, of New-York	22,912 77

—[*Commercial Advertiser.*]

A Country Scene.

"Amazed, the gazing rustics rang'd around;
And still they gaz'd, and still the wonder grew."

That a machine could do such perfect hemming, felling, tucking, braiding, quilting, &c., and *without the least noise!* But the wonder ceased, when told that it was the WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE.—*St. Louis Republican.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record for all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

A Wonderful Discovery.—DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE is fast taking the place of all other Horse Liniments and Ointments. All who use it acknowledge it to be the best known cure for galls, scratches, cuts, sprains, bruises, and in many cases quitor, young spavin, quarter crack, &c. Fifty cents a box. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Americans not only do their own fighting and voting, but their own perfuming. Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" has attained a celebrity never achieved by any foreign perfume in this country, and even Europeans admit that it excels any of the floral extracts made abroad.—*Mount Holly Herald.*

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Sound Sense for the Feeble.—When the strength is broken down every organ lies at the mercy of epidemic disease. If the stomach is weak the bowels are torpid, and if the bowels do not perform their functions properly, the liver is disordered. Invigoration and regulation are essential in all cases of nervous, or constitutional, or local debility, and of all known tonics and regulating medicines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the speediest in its operation and the most potent in its effects. New-York Office, No. 38 Dey-st.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine.

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$5,000 and the Stakes Up, that White, the Hatter, wins.—Wins what, Ned? The praise of all sensible people that wear Hats, for his Hats have long been the Paragons of Beauty and Excellence.

WHITE, No. 303 Canal-st.,
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Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted on the above diseases at his New-York office, No. 11 [illegible]th-st., a few doors West of Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

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"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the "Great Island Park Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work containing both stitches, on the same piece of goods.]

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Broadway Cheapness.

The superb assortment of untrimmed, plain and fancy Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, offers a wide field for selection, and the prices are lower than elsewhere.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

We recommend all to try Hygienic Wine, for we can say from experience that it is the finest tonic ever brought before our notice. It has no equal as an appetizer, and it renews the blood, soothes the nerves, and imparts strength to the system. It contains no alcohol or whisky. Try it. Depot No. 33 Broadway. Sold by CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-avenue Hotel, and others.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Keep Cool.—Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, sole manufacturer for New-York, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway.

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"L'Email de Paris" is indorsed by the most eminent and high-toned actresses. Address Post-office orders to JARED & RENE, New-York.

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Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

DE MOTT—COBB.—On Tuesday, May 22, at Parsippany, N. J., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Ford, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS DE MOTT and JULIA KIRKPATRICK COBB, only daughter of Hon. Andrew B. Cobb, all of New-Jersey.

HUNTER—HALSEY.—On Thursday, May 24, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, CHARLES H. HUNTER, Jr., of Caldwell, N. J., and ANNA O., daughter of Wm. Halsey, of New-York.

ODELL—GAYLER.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, May 24, by Rev. D. M. Seward, D. D., WILLIAM ODELL and CAROLINE E., third daughter of the late C. J. Gayler, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

RAMSAY—MACFARLANE.—On Tuesday, May 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, JAMES H. RAMSAY and [illegible], daughter of the late John Macfarlane, all of this City. No cards.

SIMS—GREENE.—On Wednesday, May 23, by Rev. Charles Pomeroy, at the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, E. D., ALFRED SIMS, of New-York, and MARY E., daughter of Paul H. Greene, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

STUYVESANT—HOPPOCK.—On Wednesday, May 23, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Mr. HENRY STUYVESANT and Miss KATIE, second daughter of Ely Hoppock, Esq., all of this City.

TILLINGHAST—NICHOLS.—In Providence, R. I., on Tuesday evening, May 22, by Right Rev. T. M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, Mr. PHILIP TILLINGHAST, Jr., of this City, and Miss IDA NICHOLS, of Providence, R. I., niece of Hon. Wm. Sprague.

WOOD—HOWE.—On Wednesday, May 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. C. Gould, WILLIAM J. WOOD and FANNIE P., only daughter of Edmund G. Howe, Esq., of Hartford, Conn.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—On Wednesday, May 23, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, aged 42 years.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) 25th inst., at the residence of his brother, Wm. Birdsall, Jr., Grand-av., between Putnam and Gates, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BERLIN.—On Tuesday, May 22, ADELE LOUISE, only daughter of Charles J. and Hattie L. Berlin, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 138 Lexington-av.

BETTS.—On Sunday, May 20, at Harrisburgh, Penn., LEWIS BETTS, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, May 25, at 1 o'clock, from the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway.

MASONIC.—The officers and members of Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 271, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the funeral from the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. The fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend.

GEORGE W. MILLER, Master.

F. W. HERRING, Secretary.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 24, at the residence of her son-in-law, Hiram Hutchinson, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, aged 73 years.

The funeral service will take place at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CRONKRIGHT.—At English Neighborhood, N. J., on Wednesday, May 23, after a short but severe illness, JAMES CRONKRIGHT, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, English Neighborhood. Carriages will leave the Hoboken Ferry at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave Jersey City, via N. R. R. of New-Jersey, at 1 o'clock, returning at 4:50.

FROST.—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 23, ANNA E., wife of Henry S. Frost, aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Poughkeepsie, this day, (Friday,) 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, and from the residence of her father, Jonathan Akin, at Pawling, N. Y., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FERGUSSON.—On Tuesday, May 22, JAMES FERGUSSON, M. D., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his late father-in-law, Joel Conklin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 142 West 42d-st.

Richmond and Norfolk, Va., papers please copy.

GRATACAP.—On Thursday, May 24, at 4 A. M., KATE M., daughter of Geo. G. Gratacap, aged 17 years.

Funeral services at Fairmount at 3½ P. M. this day, (Friday.) Burial at Greenwood at 3½ P. M. Saturday.

"Safe on the evergreen shore."

GOULD.—At Heidelberg, Baden, on Sunday, May 6, SARAH DU BOIS GOULD, only daughter of Edward S. and Mary E. Gould, and grand-daughter of Cornelius Du Bois, deceased.

Her remains are buried at Heidelberg.

GILES.—At Rome, Italy, on Monday, Jan. 29, MARY BEEKES, wife of William Ogden Giles, and only daughter of Lewis Curtis, of this City, in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, 4th-av., at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 26th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HICKSON.—On Thursday, May 24, WM. H. HICKSON, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 26th inst., at 10 A. M., from the Washington-square M. E. Church. The remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

HALSTEAD.—On Tuesday, May 22, PEARSON HALSTEAD, in the 94th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 93 2d-av., on Friday, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAIGHT.—On Wednesday, May 23, MARGARET, infant daughter of Aaron B. and Lavinia S. Haight, aged 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Mount Vernon, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven Depot at 2:15 P. M.

LINTZ.—In Paris, France, on Sunday, April 29, W. IRVING LINTZ, youngest son of Wm. and Maria Lintz, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 111 Clinton-place, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., without further notice.

MERRY.—On Wednesday, May 23, at the residence of her son, Capt. Wm. R. Merry, Edgewater, Staten Island, in her 81st year, SARAH MARIA, relict of Capt. Thomas H. Merry, and grand-daughter of Bishop Samuel Seabury.

Her relatives and those of her sons-in-law, A. W. Desgard, Chas. J. Livingston and Chas. R. Wiggins, are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church on Friday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

RUDDER.—On Thursday morning, May 24, KATE, wife of Rev. Wm. Rudder, D. D., and daughter of the late Andrew Bache.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, May 26, at 3 P. M. from Trinity Church.

RICKARD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, May 23, MARY C., eldest daughter of Richard H. and Dorothy A. Rickard, aged 8 years, 4 months and 27 days.

SCHERSTEN.—On Wednesday morning, May 23, after a long and painful illness, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, REBECCA JANE, wife of Peter Schersten, aged 60 years and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 59½ West 28th-st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

WAILES.—On Tuesday, May 22, at his residence, No. 13 West 11th-st., JNO. L. WAILES, of congestion of the lungs, aged 27 years, 3 months and 23 days.

California papers please copy.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 25.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be James Peters, a discharged soldier, was found at Pier No. 24, East River, five feet seven inches high, dark eyes, dark brown hair, side whiskers, medium built, black velvet cap, blue flannel jacket, dark purple pants, black corduroy vest, blue and white undershirt and gray knit shirt, heavy boots, aged thirty-four years.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

LOUIS NEUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 26.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 23, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, five feet eight inches high, dark eyes, dark brown hair, mixed with gray, dark heavy whiskers, stout built, no hat, no coat, blue pants, no vest, white cotton shirt, two dark plaid undershirts, dark socks, heavy shoes, leather belt around his waist, with cotton hook, about forty-five years old, in the water about two or three months.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 27.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 23, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 6, East River, five feet eight inches high, dark eyes, dark hair, dark whiskers, stout built, no hat, blue flannel coat, dark striped pants, dark gray vest, blue flannel shirt, brogans and gray stockings, aged about forty years; been in the water several days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

LOUIS NEUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 28.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 23, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Fourteenth Precinct Station, five feet seven inches high, light eyes, light hair, no whiskers, slim built, no hat, gray coat, pants and vest, muslin shirt.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty ($50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;	

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and will remain open until the full amount of the authorized capital stock of said Company is subscribed.

M. F. MERRITT,
J. S. HOMANS, JR., } Commissioners.
JOHN R. SMITH,

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

THE BANKING-HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 24 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.

WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President,
Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum,
Merchants, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to this Department with interest only to the said 31st inst.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio,
May 17, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, and of three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of this Company, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, from 12 till 1 o'clock. By order,
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

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5 TO 6,000 SHARES ANNITA COPPER MINING COMPANY, of California, at $3 per share; 2,000 shares Princeton Copper Company, of New-Jersey, at $2 per share. For sale by GEORGE F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

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The QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY insure against loss or damage by fire, on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, &c., at the usual rates. Losses adjusted in New-York, and promptly paid, without reference to England.

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NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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SHEPHERD KNAPP, Pres. Mechanics' Bank.
WILLIAM H. MACY, Pres. Leather Manf. Bk.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK	Babcock, Brothers & Co.
MARTIN BATES, JR.	Martin B. Bates, Jr. & Co.
ARCHIBALD BAXTER	No. 2 Hanover-square.
H. B. CLAFLIN	H. B. Claflin & Co.
WILLIAM H. GUION	Williams & Guion.
JAS. HARPER, (Ex-Mayor)	Harper & Brothers.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON	J. Boorman Johnston & Co.
SHEPHERD KNAPP	Pres. Mechanics' Bank.
HENRY F. SPAULDING	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
JOSEPH STUART	J. & J. STUART & CO.
WILLIAM WATSON	William Watson & Co.

GEORGE ADLARD, Manager.
WM H. ROSS, Secretary.

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FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

THE NEW GAS FROM CRUDE PETROLEUM.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY (on mutual plan)

Will be opened on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, at the Banking-house of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 242 Broadway, and will remain open until all the stock is taken.

The capital of the Company is fixed at $2,000,000, with power to increase it to any amount sufficient for the erection of suitable gas-works, and lay down street and service pipes to meet a fair competition with other gas companies in every part of the City of New-York. This Company has purchased all the patented processes for the manufacture of a fixed or permanent gas from crude petroleum, and now offer to the citizens of New-York an opportunity to subscribe to the stock of the Company, which has just been organized for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of Manhattan Island with a cheap and brilliant gas, which can be used either for illumination or as a fuel, and to light the public lamps in a manner that the City will be at night as light as day.

The mutual plan of furnishing the gas to the stockholders at cost, allowing a dividend of 10 per cent., having been resolved upon, it is particularly urgent upon gas consumers to be the subscribers to the capital stock of this Company; thus not only receiving the benefit of a cheap and beautiful light, but participating in the business of gas-making, and having a direct common interest in the welfare of the Company.

Independent of the superior brilliancy of the light as compared with gas produced from coal, and its exemption from offensive odors, the great economy of the Petroleum Gas—it being less than one-half the cost to the consumer than the former—will commend itself to general use, and supply a new, convenient and economical fuel for culinary and laundry purposes. Gas consumers and the public generally are invited to call at the Office of the Company and witness the gas in practical operation, where full particulars will be given.

T. R. VAN BUREN, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 4th of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 5th of May to the 4th of June, inclusive.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.

Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 19th instant, and re-opened on the 2d day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

$1,000 REWARD.—STOLEN, THE FOLlowing U. S. 7-30 notes: Nos. 127,603, 127,604, 135,898, 135,899, 135,900, 135,901, 135,902, 135,903, 135,904, 135,905, for $1,000 each, with two coupons attached, dated August 15, 1865. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as payment has been stopped. The above reward will be paid for their recovery, or a proportionate reward for part. Address T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York, or JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election of thirteen Directors of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, in the village of Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open for one hour.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TROY, N. Y., May 25, 1866.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HALCYON PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 14 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 29, instant, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 M. until 3 o'clock P. M., of said day.
F. A. MILLER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(ROOM NO. 20, THIRD FLOOR,)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from May 29, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. until 10 o'clock A. M., June 15 next, for election of Directors at Stockholders' annual meeting at Milwaukee June 14.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election.
ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIRECtors of this institution for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4 next.

The poll will be open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81..	107¾	108	June, 7-30..	101⅝	101⅞
Coupon, '81..	107¾	108	July, 7-30..	101⅝	101⅞
5-20 Reg'st'd, '62	102	[illegible]	June, C.I.N't's '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62..	102¾	103	July, C.I.N't's '64	[illegible]	111½
5-20 Coupon, '64..	101½	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's '64	[illegible]	111
5-20 Coupon, '65..	101½	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N't's '64	[illegible]	111
10-40 Registered..	94½	94¾	Dec., C.I.N't's '64	[illegible]	109
10-40 Coupon..	94½	94¾	May, C.I.N't's '65	[illegible]	107
Curr'cy Certifics..	98¾	100	Aug., C.I.N't's '65	[illegible]	105½
Gold..	129¼	129½	Sept., C.I.N't's '65	[illegible]	104¾
August, 7-30..	101½	101¾	Oct., C.I.N't's '65	[illegible]	104½

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INS. CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, May 24, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company, held at their office, this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., Mr. WM. DENNISTOUN was unanimously elected President pro tem. of the Company.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 20th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

G. W. STANTON, JR.,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.
JOHN ELLIOTT,

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 23, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit: George E. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, Jonathan Godfrey, E. C. Scranton, E. H. Trowbridge and William W. Boardman. And at a meeting of the Directors this day, G. E. Carhart, Esq., declining a reelection, Hon. E. C. SCRANTON, of New-Haven, was unanimously elected President of the Company.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Sec'y.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in Jacksonville, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for election of eleven Directors for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 13th June inclusive.
CHARLES D. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE WESTERN UNION PETROLEUM CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 16 Broad-st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of Drake Bros., No. 16 Broad-st., on MONDAY, June 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the alteration of by-laws, and the propriety of disposing of the property of the Company. By order of the Board.
STEPHEN L. MILES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 110 BROADWAY, May 22, 1866.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M. G. W. PRATT, Secretary.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twelve Directors of this Company, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, from 12 to 1 P. M. SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE OF DEposit in the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, for $1,200 twelve hundred dollars, dated April 17, 1866, payable to order of Maria Dennis. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped and a duplicate issued.

$7,500 WANTED—ON WELL LOCATED improved real estate in Brooklyn, for which a liberal bonus will be paid. Address H. G., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 8, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th inst., to those who were Stockholders on the closing of the books, May 1, 1866.

The Transfer Books will reopen on the 19th inst.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

$300,000 STOCK OF CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS AND FURNITURE.

We are offering the largest and best selected stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Furniture in the City, at the greatest reduction in prices ever known in five years. Dutch Hemp Carpet, 30 cents; Cotton and Wool Carpets, 50 cents; all Wool, 70 cents; Tapestries, $1 50; John Crossley & Son's Brussels, $1 75. Also, the largest and best selected stock of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture to be found in the City. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the large Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av. H. O. FARRELL.

Goods shipped and packed free to all parts of the City.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, matresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal

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ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Good warranted and delivered free. Furniture en suite.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
NEW BOOK NOW READY.
GET THE BEST—FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.
THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.
By the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY.
Complete in one volume. Handsomely illustrated.
The most attractive work on the War.

Also, the following standard works by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY: WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS, NAPOLEON AND HIS MARSHALS, and SACRED MOUNTAINS AND SCENES IN THE HOLY LAND.

Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements are offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY OF the United States to sell the series of WORSHIP IN THE FAMILY AND SCHOOL. This book has been made strictly an agency book. Liberal terms are offered to ministers disabled for pulpit services, or having inadequate salaries; students who wish to employ their vacation in useful and remunerative employment, and to all accrediting agents. Agents who have just begun to canvass are clearing at the rate of $1,500 and $3,000 per annum. For circulars and full particulars address SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO., Publishers, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER WAREhouse, an active, intelligent youth, about 17 years of age, to learn the business. Address V., Box No. 3,307 stating age, experience, reference, salary required, &c.; none other noticed.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN TO sell lumber and take charge of a saw-mill in Pennsylvania; one experienced in the business preferred; best of reference required. Address P. H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT STEAM-FITTING engineer, to superintend and manage a steam-heating business; liberal terms will be made with a competent man. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, WHO understands her business in all its branches; must have unexceptionable City references, and be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 278 5th-av., before 1 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME knowledge of printing and blank-book making, in a down-town stationery-store. Address, with references and salary expected, Box No. 3,955 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMER, and two baggagemen on railroads. Apply to WILSON & CO., No. 186 Greene-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, AS partner, having $150, in a nice little business. Apply at No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. One that can come well recommended may apply at No. 150 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A JAPANNER, AN ORNAMENTAL workman; a steady situation for a competent man. Address WM. E. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, May 25, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

2,900 BALES MOBILE AND CHARLESTON COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental Stores, Brooklyn, and by samples at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS,
LARGE LOT OF CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 26, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their NEW SALESROOM, No. 62 Liberty-st., a large and general assortment of fine household furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) comprising carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in plush, moquet, reps and hair-cloth; centre and fancy tables, fine mantel mirrors, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, satin and damask curtains, French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, oak bedroom suites, spring beds, paillasses, hair mattresses, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., fine French china, glass and silver ware. Also, office desks, tables, chairs, matting, &c. At 12 o'clock, one rosewood upright piano-forte, one rosewood square piano-forte, one mahogany piano-forte. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-STREET.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
May 21, 1866.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores, consisting of office furniture, desks, tables, chairs, benches, stoves, (heating and cooking,) stove-pipe, cauldrons, kettles, &c.; 3 two-horse trucks, a number of buckets, blankets, &c.; a lot of lumber constituting 315 bunks; also, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage, consisting of hospital and wall tents, flies and poles. A number of articles will be offered other than those above named, and the attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale—Cash on delivery, and weighing by the auctioneer. For further particulars apply at the Barracks, or to the undersigned.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of first-class furniture, made for best City trade, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant furniture of every variety, of the latest styles of patterns, both in parlor, dining and bedroom furniture. Sale positive.
H. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS.

On THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 91 Liberty-st., (removed for convenience of sale,) parlor, library, chamber and dining-room furniture, bureaus, library and secretary bookcases, buffets, lounges, extension tables and sundries as per catalogue.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 2d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 1, 1866.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., as follows:
20,000 Spades, new.
1,000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms cash, Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtd28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THREE PIANO-FORTES, THREE BILLIARD-TABLES, CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

BY

MINER & SOMERVILLE, SATURDAY, May 26, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

[illegible] The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at [illegible] Williams-st., New-York, of which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers,

FROM 80,000 TO 90,000 TONS

of fresh mined Scranton coal, [illegible] deliverable at their depot, [illegible] during the month of June.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, [illegible] on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the [illegible].

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL on FRIDAY, 25th, and SATURDAY, 26th of May, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty street, a valuable collection of modern oil paintings and water colors, by the French, Flemish and American schools, many of which are of very high order, received from various contributors. Also several pictures by old masters; among them are the works of

L. R. Mignot,	Beam,	Adam Harland,
Geo. H. Brown,	E. P. Roessler,	Vincent,
John Williamson,	Verveer,	J. Hope,
A. M. Oddie,	W. T. Dick,	E. Perton,
Wm. M. Brown,	Aug Frere,	Hughes,
Wm. Craig,	Hammer,	D. W. C. Boutelle,
M. Matthews,	Thos. Hicks,	Ancilli,
Otto Sommer,	Wm. Hart,	
Waterston,	Verboeckhoven,	

And other eminent artists.

Also several fine pieces of Carrara marble statuary. Now on exhibition, free, with catalogue as above.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-st., will sell on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at Battery Barracks, (immediately after the sale of the Quartermaster's property at same place,) a quantity of utensils, &c., used by the contractor for subsisting troops at this post—consisting in part as follows, viz.:

1 platform scale and weights, (Howe's,) 1,500 pounds.
6 125-gallon boilers, (Mott's) with furnace.
1 caboose, (Shephard's,) with pipe.
1 yawl boat.
2 carts.
20 40-quart milk cans.
Office furniture, &c., &c., &c.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

W. H. DISBROW, Auctioneer.

W. H. DISBROW, NO. 100 LIBERTY-st., will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 1 P. M., several pairs of horses for family use; also several saddle horses; also, several superior horses for gentlemen's use; also, a pair of horses, dog cart and double harness; the above are the property of gentlemen going abroad, and will be sold without reserve; also, a variety of second-hand carriages, harness, saddlery, &c. Catalogues this morning.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.—RECEIVER'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises No. 47 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, the stock, fixtures, lease and goodwill of a book-bindery located on the third floor of said building. NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned in pursuance of the provisions of Title 1, chapter IV, part II of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the acts amendatory thereof, have this day formed a limited partnership, to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the name or firm of PHILANDER REED.

That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general produce and commission business, and in dealing in articles, merchandise and property appertaining thereto.

That PHILANDER REED, is the general partner interested in said partnership, and THOMAS MURPHY is the special partner interested therein, and that the said PHILANDER REED resides in the City, county and State of New-York, and the said THOMAS MURPHY resides in the Town of Flatbush, in the County of Kings and State of New-York.

That the said THOMAS MURPHY, the special partner herein mentioned, has contributed as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of three thousand dollars in cash.

That the said partnership is to commence on the 24th day of May, 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1868.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names this 23d day of May, 1866.

PHILANDER REED.
THOS. MURPHY.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS,
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR., and DAVID L. EINSTEIN, under the firm of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. LEWIS EINSTEIN, Mr. EDWIN EINSTEIN and DAVID L. EINSTEIN will only sign in liquidation.

LEWIS EINSTEIN,
ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR.,
EDWIN EINSTEIN,
DAVID L. EINSTEIN,
by EDWIN EINSTEIN,
Attorney in fact.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the general banking business, as heretofore, at No. 8 Broad-st., under the firm of LEWIS EINSTEIN & CO.

LEWIS EINSTEIN,
EDWIN EINSTEIN,
DAVID L. EINSTEIN,
by EDWIN EINSTEIN,
Attorney in fact.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED the interest of A. L. Mather in the firm of L. A. GEYER & CO., Nos. 734 and 736 Broadway. The business will be continued under the same name.

L. A. GEYER,
THEO. SCHMALOTZ.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of REED & MURPHY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PHILANDER REED.
THOS. MURPHY.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed)
WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.

May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RESIDENT OF NEWPORT, R. I., being about to go to Europe, desires to dispose of a pair of carriage horses, a saddle horse, open and close carriages, harness, &c., all in excellent order; also, a piano-forte, 7-octave, by Chickering. This is a good opportunity for persons who are about to pass the Summer at Newport. Apply by letter to Box No. 746 Newport, R. I., or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARness of a gentleman leaving for Europe, June 9; ask for PATRICK GAFFNEY, at Bradley's stable, 31st-st., before 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY CARriage, for which the owner has no longer any use. Inquire of JOHN REYNOLDS, at Cassin & Teaney's stable, 18th-st., east of 4th-av.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS CHEAP for cash, at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 39 Cedar-st., second door east of Post-office.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON, WITH FOUR seats. Can be seen at stable No. 10 Sniffen's-court, East 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA CARRIAGE; PRICE $350. Apply before 12 M., at the private stable No. 3 East 16th-st.

FINE SADDLES CHEAP.—LADIES', GENtlemens' and misses', at No. 57 23d-st., and No. 1,309 Broadway, corner 35th-st.

MACHINERY.

ONE HYDRAULIC PRESS, 40-INCH platen, 18-inch ram, with pumps, &c.; one large Dicks' patent shears, drawing-bench, rolls and other machinery. Apply to H. H. CASEY, No. 601 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know; losses, numbers, diseases &c.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by this office, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

[illegible] GALLONS OF MOLASSES,

[illegible] barrels averaging about [illegible] gallons each, and [illegible] half-barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half-barrels.

All the packages have been coopered and recoopered, and if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth-street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.
Or at this Office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government Wharf, in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,
Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 14th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.

JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN, } Commissioners.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 31st instant, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy Yard and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to-wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

300 gallons pure winter-strained sperm oil; 300 gallons lard oil; 10,000 fire bricks; 1 Morrison's patent steam hammer, 10 inch diameter of cylinder 18 inch stroke; 240 pounds borax; 240 pounds caustic soda; 30 pounds nitric acid: 720 pounds carbonate of soda; and 25 tons (2,240 pounds) timothy hay, loose.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

200 gallons winter-strained sperm oil; 100 gallons turpentine; 20 boxes tin, 12x14; 2 barrels spirits of turpentine; 1,100 pounds white lead in oil; 70 spruce pigs; 360 composition rivets; 300 feet cast iron pipe; 70 feet galvanized pipe; 1 galvanized tee; 3 galvanized elbows; 2 brass stop valves; 1 fire hydrant; 20 kegs 8 inch wrought iron spikes; $1,500 hard burnt bricks; 6 barrels cement; 150 cubic yards sand; 51 tons wrought iron T rail; 4 tons best cold blast pig iron, No. 1; 8 tons American anthracite, No. 1, for chains; 60 kegs wrought iron hook headed railway spikes, 5⁄16; 2,800 pounds wrought iron (Ulster) in such sizes as may be needed; and 750 chestnut or oak cross ties or sleepers 14 feet long, 9 inches wide, 6 inches thick.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

4,838 feet wire rope for rigging; 25 yards fearnought; 150 wooden chopping dishes; 240 copper and 240 iron tea kettles; 240 bake, 240 frying and 400 stew pans; 100 pokers; 75 meat cleavers, 450 tin candlesticks; 300 griddles; 60 tongs; 200 gridirons; 200 iron ladles; 100 shovels; 150 iron spoons; 75 iron pots; 150 formentors; and 240 tinder boxes and steels.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

500 barrels pork; 20,000 pounds sugar, naval standard.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

8,000 pounds yellow metal, 20 and 28 ounces; 40 pounds bismuth for pewter solder; and 2,500 pounds black paint in oil.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

1,200 pounds yellow metal; 4,200 wood grommets for condenser tubes; 400 seamless brass tubes; 100 lap welded iron boiler tubes, American manufacture.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

1 set wire wheel ropes, 2 inch circumference.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars for the guidance of bidders, to be had at this Office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster United States Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1866.

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Bureau until the 14th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which are now at the Navy-yards indicated:

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD:

Screw steamer SAGAMORE, of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer ALTHEA, of 72 tons, old measurement.

Sloop-of-war ST. LOUIS, of 700 tons, old measurement.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD:

Paddle-wheel steamer JAMES ADGER, of 1,151 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer OCTORARA, of 829 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer TRITONIA, of 202 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer JASMINE, of 122 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer KANAWHA, of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer MARIGOLD, of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD:

Sloop-of-war JOHN ADAMS, of 700 tons.

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments and stores. The vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of vessels."

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

TO SEWER BUILDERS AND STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., of Tuesday, May 29, 1866, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS in

Clinton-street, between Madison and Henry streets; in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, and in said avenues;

Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; in

Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue;

Bayard-street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets;

Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; and in

Sheriff-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.

Also, for PAVEMENTS in

Third-avenue, from Bowery to Fourteenth-street;

Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue;

Twenty-sixth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway;

Catharine-street, from Chatham-square to South-street;

Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue;

Leonard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; and

Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston-street.

Specifications and plans can be seen, and blanks for bids obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Friday, June 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fortieth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging Third-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging in front of Nos. 276, 278, 280, 282 and 284 Rivington-street.

For flagging four feet wide, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, west side, from Forty-third to Sixtieth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth-street.

For flagging First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third street.

For flagging and reflagging Twenty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 22, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 22, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH THE following articles will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon on the 1st day of June next, at which time the bids will be opened. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for ———" (here insert the name of article,) that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to Paymaster A. H. GILMAN, Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

All articles to be of the best quality, free from defects, to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in good order and condition, free of expense to the Government, and subject to inspection and approval according to the rules adopted by the Navy Department. The right is reserved to reject all bids considered exorbitant or much above the market rates.

A. H. GILMAN, Paymaster U. S. N.

REQUISITION, No. 2.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

To supply deficiency under contract of S. B. ROWLAND, of New-York, dated August 10, 1865.

Class No. 13.—10,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.

WRECK OF STEAMER COMMONWEALTH.—Written proposals are requested by the undersigned until the 26th of May inst., for the purchase of the wreck and materials of the steamer COMMONWEALTH, as they now lie sunken at the wharf at Groton, in Connecticut; and also proposals for the raising of such wreck and materials. Proposals for a purchase must state the name and residence of the proposed purchaser, the price which he offers to pay, the terms of such payment, and sureties therefor. And proposals for raising such wreck and materials must, so far as compensation is concerned, be based upon a per centage of their proceeds upon a sale to be made of them after being raised, and must state the name and residence of the person making the same, and the amount of such per centage. For further particulars, apply to M. R. SIMONS, Agent, Pier No. 18 North River.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 79th-st., near 5th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

BRICKS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for the purchase and removal of the bricks and iron in the ruins of the University Medical College, in 14th-st. Address Dr. M. PAINE, No. 35 East 4th-st.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., viz.:

For repairing dock at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and the dock on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville, North River.

For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at the office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 2[illegible], 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (CITY AND COUNtry) for thoroughly experienced cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and housemaids, (Protestants and Catholics,) with unexceptionable references to the first families, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and economical woman, in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house in the absence of a family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 134 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant woman as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has unexceptionable city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 9th-st., near 5th-av., for three days, from 12 to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection going a short distance in the country; City preferred; has good reference. Call at No. 141 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and can sew neatly, or as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City reference; can be seen at her employer's till suited. Call at No. 57 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT first-class waitress in a private family; would do light chamberwork; first-class City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 311 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and do plain sewing or chambermaid and take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 11½ East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse, who is also capable of taking charge of an infant, and can give the best of references of four years from her last situation. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of grown children; good reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 161 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give 2½ years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 587 3d-av., near 41st-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; or as laundress and chambermaid; wages $10. Call at No. 132 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl, as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washer; best of reference. Apply at the German Agency, No. 99 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; the country preferred. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all branches, soups, side dishes pastry and desserts; will go out by the week; City reference. Call at No. 161 West 19th-st., in the back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 112 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; would assist in the chamberwork; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; none but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 115 Elizabeth-st., near Broome.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and has the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 896 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 45 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 51 West 18th-st.

A FRENCH LADY, FURNISHING THE highest testimonials, would like to accompany a family to Europe; she will make herself a useful and acceptable traveling companion. Call or address her at No. 32 West 18th-st., after 2 o'clock P. M.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's place by a very respectable young man of Protestant principles; understands the care and driving of horses, kitchen gardening, &c.; has lived two years with his last employer, and highly recommended for character and industry; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation in a first-class family as waiter; understands his business in every respect; has lived nine years in his last place; would like to get a place by the 1st of June. Can be heard of to that time at No. 1,259 Broadway, corner of 28th-st., in grocery-store. Address A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; is willing and obliging; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; has no objections to the country; would make himself useful; can come well recommended. Address M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its details; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. F., at Patrick Trainor's harness-shop, corner of Broadway and Astor-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, would like to find employment as clerk or assistant in some respectable business house or office; the best of references furnished as to ability and honesty. Address T. N., Box No. 933 New-York Post-office. No objection to going a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses; is also a good gardener; would make himself useful about a gentleman's place; country preferred; good City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; understands the care and driving of horses; has lived 15 years with two men; over 8 years' reference from his last employer. Call, or address by note, P. B., No. 69 Henry-st.

WANTED—A VERY INTELLIGENT LAD, REsiding with his parents, wants any active useful employment of a respectable wholesale house, offering fair remuneration for his services first year; undoubted reference. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 2,048 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, (single;) understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Call on or address JOSEPH, care of Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A person who understands the business in all its branches; is capable to take charge of graperies and greenhouses, or to lay out grounds; best of reference given. Apply to J. W. DOUGLASS, No. 191 Water-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife—the man as coachman and gardener; the woman to cook, wash and iron; moderate wages expected. Call at or address JERRY SWEENY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober and faithful man; has the best of testimonials from his employers for eight years before the war; as a patriot, he expects an early appreciation of his necessities. Apply at No. 324 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a good groom and driver; can milk and work in garden, if required; can give good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN man as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference. Call at No. 148 10th-st., near 4th-av. milk-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 59 University-place, corner 12th-st., to J. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man as coachman; the best of City reference can be had from his last employer. Address E., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man a situation as coachman in a private family; good City reference. Call at the private stable, No. 385 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A German man, who understands the care of horses, &c. Address B., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR clerk in a grocery-store, by a young man who can furnish the best testimonials. Inquire of C. E. STRONG, No. 85 Wall-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; either City or country; can give the best of reference as to capability. Address P. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PARTY—A house to take charge of for the Summer; the best of reference given. Address W. G., No. 488 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young man as waiter; best City reference. Address J. S., No. 9 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man with City reference. Call or address STABLE, No. 81 West 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARrived from England, a situation as groom or coachman in the country. Address M. D., Box 217 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER HOUSES, farmers and others in want of capable and well recommended male and female help, will find a full supply for every kind of work constantly on hand at Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CLOTHING.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIenced salesman, with a good custom trade, a situation in a clothing-store. Apply or address W. M. G., No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Bremen, LOWBER, Commander, 2,200 tons, 800 horse power — 24th May.
Atlantic, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power — 31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power — 14th June.
Western Metropolis, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power — 28th June.
Mississippi, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 800 horse power — July.

Further departures from New-York (besides extra steamers): July 19, August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 3, 24; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $152 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
EUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,668	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,358	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA............SATURDAY, May 26
DENMARK............SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND............SATURDAY, June 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 235 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN............Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN............Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin............$132 50 | Second cabin............$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage............80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage............65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK............SATURDAY............May 26
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY............June 2
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY............June 9
EDINBURGH............SATURDAY............June 16
CITY OF PARIS............SATURDAY............June 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin............$120 | Steerage............$35
First Cabin to London............125 | Steerage to London............40
First Cabin to Paris............135 | Steerage to Paris............50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
PEREIRE............DUCHESNE............SATURDAY, June 2
VILLE DE PARIS............SURMONT............SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE............LEMARIE............SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III............BOCANDE............SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
TRIPOLI............WEDNESDAY, May 30.
ALLEPPO............WEDNESDAY, June 6.
MANHATTAN............WEDNESDAY, June 13.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT—THE splendid British iron steamship MONTEZUMA, Joseph Henshaw, Master, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 26.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; payable in United States currency.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon, on SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau............$45
Passage money to Havana............50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 30,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The elegant new side-wheel steamship
SOUTH AMERICA, 2,150 tons burden,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail for the above ports from Pier No. 43, N. R.,
TUESDAY, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE............THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER............Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA............Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
being unavoidably detained, will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.

The A No. 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE fast sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock, from Pier 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, 93 West-st., cor. Cedar.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON............Capt. J. B. BAXTER.
GEN. BARNES............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage............$20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
Capt. J. B. BAXTER,
will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First cabin passage............$35.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and 50 cents per barrel.
EVERY THURSDAY
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 31.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.
The fast and favorite steamships
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 26.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 2.
Cabin passage............FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
RAPIDAN, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, to Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

7:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent, New-York.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 14th May, trains on this road will run as follows: Leave New-York, Pier No. 32 North River, 11 A. M.: Express line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden; fare $2. Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden. Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:25 P. M. Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are requested to call at the office at No. 4 City Hall-place, and get their tickets for the excursion that takes place on the 18th day of June, to celebrate the day that war was declared by the United States against Great Britain. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.

N. B.—All over the expenses will be divided among the sick and needy members of the corps.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

EXPRESSES.

MERCHANTS' EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 162 BROADWAY,

Have completed arrangements for the transportation, promptly and efficiently, of merchandise, jewelry, bonds, bank notes, coin and bullion, to all parts of the South and West.

As this Company is not working on a fictitious and imaginary capital, but have abundant means to promptly pay any losses they may possibly sustain, they will themselves assume the common carriers' risk on all matter intrusted to them to forward.

Insurance effected at the lowest rates
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO LARGE SHIPPERS.
RATES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
For rates and contracts apply to
E. G. WESTCOTT,
No. 162 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 159 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts., New-York.

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
28th-st., 2d-av., 29th-st.
Manufacturers of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron work for building purposes.

Entire Iron Building Fronts, Iron First-story Fronts, Iron Girders and Beams, Interior Columns, Iron Doors and Shutters, Skylights, Floorlights, Patent Vault Lights; Office, Courtyard and Cemetery Railings, Gratings, &c.; Window Lintels and Sills in great variety of patterns, Stable Fixtures and Fittings, Grate and Fender Castings.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of FINE CASTINGS.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 25 East River, foot Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock noon, connecting with [illegible] Railroad [illegible] at Bridgeport [illegible] with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 9½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. E. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK,
ORIENT, GREENPORT
AND
SAG HARBOR.
The new, fast and elegant steamer
ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS,
will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 23, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR,
GREENPORT AND ORIENT.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 30 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 8, 12 M.	Monday, May 7, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 9, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 12, 3½ P. M.	Friday, 11, 1 P. M.
Monday, 14, 3½ P. M.	Monday, 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 15, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 15, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 17, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, 19, 10 A. M.	Friday, 18, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22, 8½ A. M.	Monday, 21, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 23, 1 P. M.	Tuesday, 22, 1 P. M.
Thursday, 24, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 23, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 26, 3½ P. M.	Friday, 25, 2 P. M.
Monday, 28, 3½ P. M.	Monday, 28, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 29, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, 31, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 31, 8 A. M.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, at 10 A. M.	Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, at 2 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 24th, at 2½ P. M.
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.	Friday, 25th, at 3½ P. M.
Saturday, 26th, at 2½ P. M.	Saturday, 26th, at 6 A. M.
Monday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 31st, at 4 P. M.	Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.
Friday, June 1, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, June 2, at 3½ P. M.	

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKLAND LAKE.—Steamboat CHICOPEE, Captain J. L. PARKER, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Christopher, 22d, and 34th sts., Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing. Returning, leaves Rockland Lake at 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st. at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:25 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO NEWBURGH.—The steamboat POMONA will leave Harrison-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at 34th-st. each way.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM LIGHTER "GEN. Franz Sigel," 80 feet long, 20 feet 4 inches beam, 7 feet 8 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 16x16; also, a donkey hoisting engine aboard. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. at Peck-slip. Also, one new propeller tug, 100 feet long, 18 feet beam, 8 feet 6 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 16x16; Lighthall's patent condenser; is entirely new and in complete running order. Apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, shipyard, Greenpoint, L. I.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $100 per session of five months.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE PIANO-FORTE AND THE GERMAN language taught at pupils' residences by a German gentleman. Terms moderate. Address J. W., Post-office, Station F.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR SALE.—Pleasantly located, well established and prosperous. Inquire of JOHN G. NORTH, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING SEVEN YEARS' experience in teaching, and who converses in French, wishes a situation as governess during the Summer in a family going into the country; references exchanged. Apply at No. 8 East 37th-st.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGlish lady of experience wishes an engagement to teach the English branches thoroughly, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Station G.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO LIQUOR DEALERS.
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF EXCISE,
No. 301 MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that extra sessions of the Committee on Applications, of the Board of Excise, will be held at No. 300 Mulberry-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., on the following days, for the hearing of such cases as have been deferred, and also such new applications as may be presented:

On FRIDAY, May 25, for female dealers from any part of the district.

On SATURDAY, May 26, and MONDAY, May 28, for dealers in New-York City.

On MONDAY, May 28, for dealers in the City of Brooklyn.

On TUESDAY, May 29, for dealers in the several towns in the counties of Kings, Queens and Richmond.
By order of the Board.
N. B. BARTRAM,
Inspector of Excise.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Thirty-seventh-street from Park to Madison-avenue.

Second—For paving with stone blocks Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Third—For paving with trap blocks Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Thirty-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, between Park and Madison avenues.

Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-ninth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Seventy-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 17, 1866.

REMOVALS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

REMOVAL.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY has removed to Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,332 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.
WILL ADDRESS
THE FRIENDS OF IRISH LIBERTY
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 26,
AT
8 O'CLOCK.
Admission............50 cents

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. W. TAYLEURE............Manager.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Most positively
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY EVENING, May 28,
The great Irish drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
And Mrs. Williams' celebrated protean comedy,
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
TUESDAY, May 29, first and only night in Brooklyn of the great Irish sensation drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.
The box sheet opens at the Academy Friday, May 25, at 8 A. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14TH-ST.
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MAY 29.
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA BY JULIUS EICHBERG.
This Opera Troupe comprises the following talented artists:
Miss CAROLINE M. RICHINGS, Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Miss ZELDA HARRISON, Mr. ED. SEGUIN,
Mr. D. B. WYLIE, Mr. H. C. PEAKES,
Mr. KETCHUM.
JULIUS EICHBERG............Conductor and Manager

The above troupe will perform at this new and elegant Opera House, in English Comic and other Operas, for a short season, and the management will endeavor to supply the public with an entirely new description of opera, containing merriment and melody, light, brilliant and sparkling, and suited to the Summer season.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
SEVENTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock,
When the following array of talent will assist:
Miss ZELDA HARRISON,
The favorite Contralto.
Mrs. HELEN CALDWELL,
Soprano, her first appearance in America.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor,
And Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist, who will perform on Odell's new organ.
Tickets, 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra; for sale at Irving Hall.

KOCH'S TERRACE GARDEN,
(Late Winken's),
Third-avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts.
The undersigned beg to announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for the Summer season with
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
and
HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA
to give daily in this favorite and well-known resort,
ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS,
TO COMMENCE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 4.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
J. KOCH & BROTHERS.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY
OF
YALE COLLEGE
will give a
CONCERT
AT
IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY, May 30.
Tickets $1. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Thursday morning, at the Box-office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.
DR. A. ROSENBERG,
who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferers in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

SURGICAL CLINICAL LECTURES AT THE STATE HOSPITAL.
Dr. CARNOCHAN, Surgeon-in-Chief, will commence a series of Surgical Clinical Lectures, at the Hospital, on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 2 P. M., to be continued every succeeding Friday. Application for admission can be made at Dr. Carnochan's residence, No. 14 East 16th-st., or at the office of the Superintendent, at the Hospital, Ward's Island, opposite 116th-st.

O. S.—1838.
CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 185 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 185 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 405 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilis, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

LADIES IN TROUBLE, RELIEVED AT one interview or by mail; Persian Drops, $5; sure in obstinate cases. Call on or address Dr. MANCHES, No. 698 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $3 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning until 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 25,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
SONGS AND DANCES.
Commencing with the beautiful Irish drama, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK,
OR
AN IRISHMAN'S FORTUNE.
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY............Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the Protean comedy, entitled
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,
in which
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear in her wonderful assumption of
TEN CHARACTERS.
To conclude with the original legendary drama and fairy spectacle, entitled
THE FAIRY CIRCLE,
OR
CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
CON O'CAROLAN............Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLSHEE............Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
AND A SPLENDID CAST.
SATURDAY EVENING, LAST NIGHT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE PIECES—BORN TO GOOD LUCK, THE FAIRY CIRCLE, LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
MONDAY, MAY 28,
BENEFIT OF MR. C. M. WALCOT, Jr.,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Doors open at 7½—commences at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager............Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at
10¾ O'CLOCK.
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Chas. Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular Novel, entitled,
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
With new scenes, comprising
THE FIELDING FARM,
THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS and GALLERIES,
THE MINER'S HUT
and
THE MOUNTAIN CASCADE,
with its novel effects of
MOONLIGHT and DAYBREAK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
P. JUIGNET and C. DREYET............Managers.
SATURDAY, May 26, at 8 P. M.
INAUGURATION OF THE NEW THEATRE.
NOS ALLIES.
Comedy in 3 acts, by Pol Mercier.
LES RENDEZVOUS BOURGEOIS.
Opera Bouffe in 1 act; music by Nicolo.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Ticket Office No. 673 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT............MANAGER
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY, MAY 26, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 25 and 26,
LAST TWO DAYS OF CIRCUS SEASON.
Mr. JAMES ROBINSON,
CLARENCE,
Mlle. DE BERG.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 26, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Mr. EDWIN CROUESTE, the favorite Humorist.
THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, with its entire present Company, will exhibit in Brooklyn, on the corner of Fulton and De Kalb avs., for one week, commencing MONDAY, May 28.

BECKER'S FRUIT FLAVORS,
FOR CONFECTIONERS.
Corner Gold and Ann sts.,
And No. 147 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, NEXT door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Great success of this week's programme. Houses crowded with fashion of the City. To conclude with the roaring farce, PETER PIPER. Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

SHIRTS
FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
READY MADE AND TO MEASURE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

OUR SHIRTS HAVING BEEN LARGELY CONSUMED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 35 YEARS, ARE THEIR OWN BEST ADVERTISEMENT. WE OFFER THEM IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER MAKES ENTIRELY UPON THEIR MERITS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PAPER COLLARS
IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
OFFER, AT RETAIL, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS.
CHINTZES, CORNICES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERIES, &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF THE ABOVE GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FINE FRENCH HANGINGS
has arrived, and is ready for exhibition.
HOUSES DECORATED,
AND
STORES AND OFFICES PAPERED
At the shortest notice.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES,
FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES,
CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 323 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

EAST INDIA GOODS, AMERICAN, INDIAN AND SHAKER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Silks, Crapes, Pineapple Dresses, Napkins, Seersuckers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, China and French Fans—elegant China, Lacquered articles, Chessboards, Sandalwood Boxes and Fans, &c., and a great many other articles of curiosity and usefulness. Wholesale and retail at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 Broadway, near 14th-st. Catalogues free at the store or per mail.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND FANCY articles. AU BON MARCHE. Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sèvres. Ladies visiting Paris, should, before effecting their purchases visit this establishment; they will find an immense assortment of every NOVELTY of the finest quality and real cheapness.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE LARGEST and cheapest assortment in the City. Well-fitting corsets, $1 25 and $1 50; fine hand-made, $1 75, worth $2 50. Also the new styles in skirts for ladies and misses. Also, edgings, frillings, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, (east side,) near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S GIPSEY QUEEN HATS AND SUNDOWNS.—L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Real Lace Bonnets, Traveling Bonnets. Very cheap. Call and examine our immense stock of Millinery, Bridal Bonnets and Theatre Bonnets.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
P. T. BARNUM............General Director
HYATT FROST............Manager
THE GRAND REVIVAL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her original personation of "Topsy," in the great American drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
The piece cast to the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
To be seen at all hours.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
A SOUTH AMERICAN LAMA,
captured on the highest peak of the Andes.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor............Mr. J. W. Lingard
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. E. EDDY.
FOUR PIECES.
The celebrated artist, Miss
HENRIETTA IRVING,
has kindly consented to appear on the occasion.
Drama of............LA TOUR DE NESLE.
Capt. Buridan............Mr. E. Eddy
Margaret............Miss Henrietta Irving
Shakespeare's Comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio............Mr. E. Eddy
Katherine............Miss Henrietta Irving
Farce of............IRISH HAYMAKER.
Looney McTwolter............Mr. E. Eddy
Farce of............RENDEZVOUS.
To-morrow evening, Benefit of Miss Henrietta Irving.
The celebrated artist
Mme. CELESTE
is engaged, and will appear on Monday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The grand operatic matinee in benefit of Signor Giralamar Fasani's new charming Spanish opera, "Una Noche en Sevilla," by A. Barili, will be performed this afternoon, 25th, at 3 P. M. Doors open at 2.

OPEN AND FREE—THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with separate rooms and board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy locality, within eight minutes of Hamilton-av. Ferry; house with modern improvements; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged. Address J. H., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post-office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with a large second-story front room, with alcove, with excellent board, by applying at No. 49 West Baltic-st., one door from Clinton, Brooklyn.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteelly, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—By a private family living near Broadway, between Union and Madison squares; good table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single, with or without board; first-class, with a private family in the centre of the City, fronting a public square; reference exchanged. Address R. K., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF QUIET habits can be accommodated in a private family with furnished rooms, gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 127 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN and wife or single gentlemen, with or without full board; modern improvements; convenient location. No. 82 East 27th-st.

NO. 57 EAST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with hot and cold water, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with or without board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Terms very low for the Summer. House first-class; finely located. References.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, in a small, quiet family, with or without board, No. 46 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO let with board by a small private family. Apply at No. 203 West 19th-st., just below the 8th-av.

$5 TO $5 50 FOR ROOMS AND BOARD; Rooms without, $2 to $2 50, at the Alford House, No. 56 Vestry-st., corner of Washington-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen on very reasonable terms to let at No. 77 West 19th-st., fifth door from 6th-av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Inquire at No. 23 9th-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—12 OR 15 PERSONS MAY find first-class board in Stamford, Conn.; house situated on Summer-st.; accommodations on the premises for horses and carriages; depot within ten minutes' walk and 1½ hours' ride from the City; steamboat running every day; terms from $12 to $15 per week. Address for one week W. P. H., Box No. 312 Post-office, Stamford, Conn., or No. 218 Henry-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, en suite, with first-class private table; healthily and beautifully situated on the Palisades, New-Jersey, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a fine view of New-York and Brooklyn; 35 minutes from City Hall, N. Y.; horse-cars pass the door; stabling for horses; references required. Inquire at No. 260 4th-av., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN ASTORIA, AT THE Stevens Mansion, overlooking the river, 40 minutes from the City. Superior accommodations can now be obtained by applying at the mansion, or addressing BOARD, Box No. 1,337 New-York Post-office. Stables on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFULLY LOcated, one mile from Williamsbridge on the Harlem Railroad, 1¼ hours' ride from the City; fine grounds attached; a few families can be accommodated; no extra charge for stable accommodations; references exchanged.
E. W. TAYLOR.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE for one or two select families; the house is finely situated in the highlands, about three miles north of the Peekskill Railroad depot. For further particulars apply to CYRUS W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. —Rooms, with board, from July 1 to Sept. 15. Apply by letter, or personally, to Miss E. L. LAWTON, Stockbridge, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT A farm-house in Rockland County, in a retired but very healthy part of the country. Apply at Nos. 76 and 78 Sullivan-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—Fine airy rooms to let, with first-class board. For particulars, apply at depot for the house owned by S. WOOD, or at No. 24 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—Address JACOB HICKS, North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I.

BOARD—WITH DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS, may be had with a private family, in a pleasant, healthy suburban location, near Newark, within an hour of City Hall. For particulars apply personally to JOSEPH FOSTER, No. 19 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARD AT MEADOW SIDE, NEAR Glen Cove, L. I.—Several families can be accommodated with board for the Summer, at a large farm-house, near the salt water, well shaded, with bathing, &c., on the premises; location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives; accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 21 West-st., or address, at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

A FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN BOARD during the Summer at Bridgeport, Conn., in a private family, 2½ hours' ride by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; 16 trains daily; location unsurpassed; large house, pleasant rooms, fine yard and garden, fruit and shade trees; five minutes' walk from railroad depot and steamboats; very convenient to churches, Post-office and good physicians; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Address S. J. ELY, Box No. 1,206 Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARD AND LODGING ON THE SOUTH side of Long Island; three bedrooms, a parlor and a sitting-room, in a small farm-house, with board, can be had at a moderate price, at the town of Waterville, Long Island. The house is situated on a stream, near the Great South Bay, six miles from the railroad station, and is very cool during the hot weather. Address GEORGE W. TUTHILL, Manorville, Long Island.

BOARD AT BERGEN POINT—IN A FIRST-class private boarding-house; boating, bathing and fishing; cars and boats every half hour from foot of Liberty-st. Apply to J. W. PALMER, No. 61 Barclay-st., or at the house.

BOARD WANTED WITHIN 1 HOUR OR 1½ hours' ride from the City; situation on or near the water preferred, for a gentleman, wife, two children (5 years and 18 months old) and nurse. Address H., Box No. 95 Brooklyn Post-office, stating terms, &c.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board in a private family at Belport, L. I., fronting the great South Bay; good fishing, gunning, &c., at a moderate price. For particulars, apply to ROBERT GAGE, No. 15 Catharine-slip.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY AND CITY—for gentlemen and families. N. B.—Parties wishing board or rooms can see descriptions that cannot fail suiting. Call or address BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

A LADY LIVING ON A FARM IN THE country wishes to take a few children to board; they would have a mother's care, and be taught in the family. Apply at Nos. 76 and 78 Sullivan-st.

BOARD AT MILTON.—FAMILIES OR SINgle persons wishing board can find desirable accommodations in a fine, healthy location, by addressing Box No. 110 Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEWBURGH, ON the Hudson, in private family; first-class accommodations; location high and suburban. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

$4.—BOARD FOR MOTHERLESS CHILDREN; instruction if desired. Adults $8. Address Box No. 223 Pittsfield, Mass., Post-office.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS, &c., $7 to $10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress............MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager............J. H. SELWYN
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
having recovered from her severe indisposition,
HER FAREWELL BENEFIT
will take place
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 25,
On which occasion she will appear as
GERTRUDE,
in Planche's vaudeville in one act, entitled
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
in which character she made her first appearance in America, and sing, by express desire, in addition to the music of the piece, the romanza entitled "I Loved Him at First Sight," written and composed by Loveday, and will also appear in the burlesque extravaganza of
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.
with Mrs. G. J. Rowe, J. H. Stoddard, J. Lewis, G. H. Morton, G. W. Garrison, Miss K. Newton, Miss E. Newton, Miss A. Harrison, Louisa Myers, &c., &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—It is respectfully announced that the doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and holders of secured seats will avoid a great deal of inconvenience to themselves in passing the crowd, and confer a great favor to the management, by coming to the theatre as early as possible on this occasion.

In consequence of the great demand for seats to witness MRS. JOHN WOOD in
LOAN OF A LOVER and CINDERELLA,
and in accordance with a universally expressed desire, these pieces will be repeated on
SATURDAY EVENING, May 26.

MONDAY, May 28—Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's successful drama of
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
In active preparation, an entirely new adaptation of Charles Dickens' novel of
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND WEEK, and
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the truly great and original tragedian,
CHARLES DILLON,
who will appear on
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1866,
for the ninth time, in the thrilling and pathetic character of
BELPHEGOR,
THE MOUNTEBANK,
in the play of the same name, written expressly for him, and in which he is universally acknowledged to be
WITHOUT A RIVAL.
The play produced after
MONTHS OF PREPARATION.
THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW,
and of the most
COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.
THE CAST
will be unapproachable, comprising the names of
MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE;
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c.
The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.
BELPHEGOR
EVERY NIGHT
Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28.
BENEFIT OF
C. M. WALCOT, JR.,
on which occasion he will appear as MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN in Boucicault's great drama of the
COLLEEN BAWN,
OR THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Miss IONE BURKE in the charming impersonation of EILY O'CONNOR. (By the kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Mr. W. H. NORTON as DANNY MANN. (By the kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Mr. CHARLES PETERS, (who has kindly volunteered) as FATHER TOM.
The original music by Thomas Baker. Box book now open.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY.
Lessee, Director and Manager............G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING AS
EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS.
G. L. Fox, Mr. Marden, Miss Emma Reynolds.
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
Wormwood............Mr. G. L. Fox
THE DUTCH STATUE.

BRYANT'S!
Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON!
LES MISERABLES! THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS!
BLACK CHEMIST! THAT'S MY SISTER!
THE ELEPHANT! THE ELEPHANT!!
Henry Paine, Howard, Grier, Fowler, Dempster.
THE LIVE INGIN!
Seymour, Reed, Emmett, Tommy, Neil and Dan Bryant.
Plantation Festival—CHAW ROAST BEEF.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,
BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.
The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.
On behalf of the Committee.
MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

THE ALLEGHANIANS
VOCALISTS AND BELL PLAYERS,
JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE,
At the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
LAST CONCERT BUT ONE, THIS EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY
PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NELLIE'S GONE FOREVER—BEAUTIful song and chorus............30c.
The Cuckoo's Notes, with "Cuckoo" call............35c.
Kafoozleum—a new comic song............30c.
Nine Pins Quadrille. The set is formed same as a plain cotillion, with an extra gentleman, "the Nine Pin" in centre—complete figures and music............35c.
Three O'clock Galop—easy, elegant and dansante............35c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE boarding-school, in New-England, a gentleman of skill and experience and with a superior voice, to teach vocal music and piano. Also, an experienced matron. Apply to J. A. NASH & CO., 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

PIANOS—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD (new) piano, warranted, City make, iron frame, and overstrung. Inquire at 128 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARDMAN & GRAY—PIANOS FOR SALE and to rent, new and second hand. No. 768 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HAMONASSETT HOUSE,
MADISON, CONN.,
Will be opened for Summer guests May 25, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; the house is furnished throughout entirely new. The subscriber has had an extensive and varied experience, and promises to do all in his power to make the stay of his guests pleasant. Applicants may address B. L. PARKER, Hamonassett House, Madison, Conn.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
The above hotel will be open for the reception of guests WEDNESDAY, May 30. To engage apartments, apply in person or by letter.
LELAND BROTHERS, Saratoga Springs,
Or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

PECONIC HOUSE,
GREENPORT, LONG ISLAND.
This house is now open for Summer travel; also, the Wyandank, of same place, &c.
Believe no one who says these hotels are full.
A. SMITH.

COLLINS HOUSE
GREAT BARRINGTON,
Berkshire County, Mass.
IS NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.
J. C. HUBBARD, Jr., Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
will open on THURSDAY, May 31.
COZZENS BROTHERS.

STAMFORD, CONN.—THREE ROOMS ON first floor in a private family, ten minutes' walk from depot on the "Main" street. For particulars, address C. H. J., Box No. 282 Post-office.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS, N. Y., opposite West Point.—This house having been enlarged and improved, will be opened the 1st of June. Terms reasonable. Parties wishing rooms for the season will make early application to G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGES IN HOTELDOM.

The Astor, Metropolitan and Cranston's New Hotel.

Preëminent among the cities of the world, New-York stands famous for its magnificent hotels. This has always been so, but particularly conspicuous at the present time are its arrangements for the hospitable reception and entertainment of the people of this or any other continent. The fame of the Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Fifth-avenue, Clarendon, New-York Hotel, Everett House, Hoffman, Brevoort, St. Denis, *et id omne genus*, is as wide spread as it is deserved, and indorsing the reputation awarded them by the traveling public of the sphere, we pronounce them the *ne plus ultra* of hoteldom this side of the pearly gate.

Great changes have been made, however, within the past few years. The Astor, at whose genial board presides the bland and hospitable STETSON, which formerly was known simply as a hotel, pure and simple, now boasts a grand rotunda, at one side of which is a gorgeous counter, over which are dispensed liquors fit for a prince, (provided he can pay for them,) and a huge restaurant *à la* Continent, where all the delicacies of the season may be procured somewhat in advance of the market.

At the Metropolitan, where SIMEON and WARREN, CHARLES and HORACE LELAND jointly hold the reins that seem to have fallen in pleasant places, changes have been made that involved the expenditure of $150,000, and secured an extended area with appropriate improvements such as would make a monarch stare and a Sardanapalus writhe with envy. The old bar-room down stairs has gone and its place is occupied by water conveniences such as all tired and weary travelers long for; the old Niblo's Garden, which once furnished a lounging place with ice cream accompaniments for festive lovers, has been absorbed, and a billiard-room, such as the country has not before seen, adorns its place; the entrance to Mr. WHEATLEY'S theatre has been changed, and an enormous bar-room, marble floored, mirrored in profusion, paneled and frescoed and variously adorned, opens from the wide and pleasant path that leadeth from Broadway to the theatre; a new and magnificent dining-room, the entrance to which bewilders our country friends and made the great Head Centre, F. I. B. C. O. I. B. and G. D. O. T. B. E. open his great blue eyes with unfenianised astonishment, has been recently opened whose area would easily accommodate half a dozen of our largest private dwellings, and easily absorb a half a dozen Boston hotels without knowing it. This dining-room, by the way, is a triumph of art. Its proportions are exact, its decorations in absolute harmony and perfect taste. The frescoes elicit the admiration of artists, and its general arrangement is sufficient to create an appetite in the stomach of a *blasé bon vivant*. The wonders of the labyrinth beneath we can only refer to. If Robbins' poultry stall and Hunt's meat-stand, Hecker's bakery, Stuart's sugar refinery, Mary Anne's laundry, Crook & Duff's restaurant, the TIMES' steam engine, the Croton Aqueduct, Moet & Chandiere's champaign factory, Pharaoh's' fat dairy, an Orange County butter and cheese makery, two or three apple orchards, a Westchester farm with vegetables of all sorts, from potatoes to peas, and a ship load of feminine emigrants, with a plantation of freedmen, could be dumped together, mixed up, laid out, arranged in lots to suit customers, and placed under one roof, the on looker would get a very meagre conception of what the Metropolitan Hotel is underground, and a long way underground at that. The lazy peoples' best companion, an elevator, will soon be in working order, and it will only be desirable for the LELANDS then to furnish glass eyes, pearl teeth, india-rubber throats, and extensive stomachs to their guests to insure their abnormal length of life and foretaste of never-ending enjoyment.

CRANSTON'S NEW HOTEL.

One would suppose that Mr. CRANSTON might be satisfied with his New-York Hotel, but it seems not. He proposes to build a new one.

The recent purchase of thirty-four lots, directly opposite the main entrance to the Central Park, comprising the whole of the block between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and extending from Fifth-avenue in front to Madison-avenue in the rear, has already been made the subject of notice in the public journals. This large and most eligible property has been secured by Mr. CRANSTON as a site for a new hotel of the grandest character and the most imposing dimensions. The ground purchased comprises a square of 201 feet front by 420 feet in depth, and includes within its boundaries, therefore, an area of 84,000 superficial feet. It is the intention of Mr. CRANSTON to form a joint stock company to erect a building upon this territory, commencing as early in this Spring as the season will admit, and completing the structure ready for occupancy within the shortest possible period consistent with the proper execution of the various works. The situation chosen is unrivaled, particularly in view of the rapid growth and expansion of the City in this elegant quarter. A full view of the attractive landscapes of the Park will always be had from the numerous windows of its long façades, while the ever-changing crowd of gay carriages, and still gayer equestrians, that daily throng this charming resort, will pass in a shifting panorama before its doors. Surrounded, too, on all four of its sides by broad and spacious streets, an abundant supply of light and air is secured to every apartment throughout, while the desirable character of the neighborhood renders it certain that the highest class of private dwellings will ere long be rapidly erected in its vicinity.

The proposed building is to be of five stories in height, in the walls, in addition to the basement story, and includes also a seventh story of chambers in the high Mansard or French roof, which crowns the whole composition. It is built in blocks around two hollow squares or courts in the centre, forming a front and rear court, which are separated by a cross wing of the building. The height of the walls above the level of the area pavements is about ninety feet. The plan comprises, as its principal and most distinguishing feature, a grand central court or *Cour d'honneur*, covered with a glass roof, and from which alone access is obtained to the whole building. This *cour* is entered by two *Porte-cocheres*, each twenty-six feet wide, one on Fifty-ninth and one on Sixtieth-street, and includes an area of 68 by 118 feet. Two white marble terraces, with steps of the same material, 30 feet in width, give access from this *cour* to the opposite wings of the main building, and open, on the one side, to the *Salle de reception*, 30 by 46 feet, and on the other to the hotel office and the block on the Fifth-avenue front of the building. There are two main dining-rooms, one for the *Table d'hote*, 46 by 110 feet, and one intended as a restaurant, 48 by 100 feet, where meals will be served at all hours. There are eight staircases in all—each running from bottom to top of the house—four of which are for the public, and four are service stairs, of iron encased in brick walls, for the use of the servants only, but available, in case of fire, from all the corridors of the building. Two of the public staircases are 10 feet in width, and two, near the centre of the building, and opening directly from the *Salle de reception* above mentioned, are each eight feet wide, and are to be of highly ornamental pierced and carved black walnut paneling, and intended for ladies mainly. Two lifts of ample capacity will run from the ground floor to the sixth story, opening from the wide corridor opposite the foot of the central staircases in every story. A spacious balcony opens from the upper saloon, which is directly over the one before described, and of the same dimensions, (thirty by forty-six feet,) the balcony entered by three elegantly carved doors, filled with plate-glass panels, and overlooking the large dining-room below from this higher level. The principal corridors of communication are twelve feet wide, and the lesser ones nine feet wide, and are all open to the external light and air, by transverse passages across the whole width of each block at intervals of about seventy-five feet.

In regard to the accommodations for guests, there are 174 private parlors on the several stories, the largest of which measures 18 by 27 feet, and the smallest 16 by 20 feet, each with one, two or three chambers attached *en suite* respectively, each one with its own private bath-room and water-closet included; the bath-rooms measuring in general 7 by 10 feet, and each suite having in addition its own *ante-chambre* or vestibule, 7 by 12 feet, giving access to each room of the suite, but separating them all by an entry and double doors from the noise of the public corridors outside. This feature, of itself, insures the utmost privacy and quiet that ever can be desired, to every occupant of these suites of rooms throughout.

WIDENING OF FIFTH-AVENUE.

Final Meeting of the Committee—The Question Probably to be Referred to the Legislature.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council having under consideration the resolution providing for the widening of Fifth-avenue, by setting back the railings of the court-yards, met at noon yesterday, Alderman RYERS occupying the chair.

A very large attendance of property-owners was present, including Mr. A. T. STEWART, Mr. ASTOR, Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, Mr. ROBERTS and Ex-Judge HILTON.

The Chairman said that as, at the last meeting of the Committee, the discussion had taken a very wide range, the Committee had decided to limit the discussion to the following points:

1. Why property owners on the line of Fifth-avenue, under a simple permission of the Common Council allowing them "to inclose fifteen feet of the sidewalks on both sides of the avenue for court-yards during the pleasure of the Common Council" should construe it into a privilege to occupy such space with extensive and massive stoops, in direct violation of a positive and well-established law, which only permits an occupation of five feet from the line of the house for stoop and area purposes, in the widest avenues of the city.

2. On what plea and under what authority is it proposed to excuse such singular violation of a liberal privilege and total disregard of a long-established law?

3. Why should citizens living or owning property in the Fifth or any other avenue be allowed special immunity from the violation of a proper, just, and equal law, to the exclusion of citizens and property owners on other avenues and streets?

Ex-Judge HILTON said that when he first heard of the project to widen the avenue, he looked upon it as a practical joke, and did not suppose for an instant that it was intended to carry it out. It could not benefit the Committee to do so; the public were opposed to it; the Press unanimously condemned it. A certain Mr. DUFFY, and a Mr. GEO. H. PURSER, were the only persons who had spoken in favor of it. In fact, the widening of the avenue could benefit no living person; could answer no possible purpose. Mr. HILTON then reiterated the arguments already used against the measure, and said he would like to know why the Common Council selected Fifth-avenue for this experiment, and left other streets, such as Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, untouched.

Alderman RYERS said they were not thoroughfares.

Mr. HILTON said that if the Committee were going to apply the rule that stoops infringing on the public domain should be removed, not a street in the City would escape. Why did not the Committee commence on some street that required widening.

Alderman RYERS said that it was a mistake to suppose that no one desired to have the avenue widened. He had been frequently asked by persons in the habit of driving through the avenue to consider the propriety of widening it.

Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, a resident of the avenue, thought the carrying out of the resolution would be a violation of faith.

Alderman RYERS said the violation of faith was on the part of the property owners. The original ordinance expressly forbade the construction of stoops, but permitted the inclosing of courtyards.

Mr. STOUGHTON said that in that case, when the Common Council saw the property owners erecting these stoops, it became their duty to stop them. They sanctioned the construction by their silence, and he had no doubt the law courts would so decide.

Mr. MOTT thought it was not in the power of the Common Council to revoke the ordinance permitting the inclosing of courtyards, &c., it being in the nature of a contract. He understood that if the resolution was carried out about nine million dollars' worth of property would be destroyed.

Mr. HENRY BERGH said he had heard the project characterized as a job, a swindle and a joke. He should not oppose it, because he thought that was not necessary, but he must express his sentiments on the subject, and they were that such projects as these would soon lead to the total abolition of the Common Council and the substitution of honest, hard-working commissions. [Applause, which was promptly suppressed.]

Mr. GEORGE H. PURSER accused the last speaker of having imbibed aristocratic ideas. Mr. BERGH spoke for the property owners on the avenue; he (Mr. PURSER,) would speak for the people of the City of New-York, and would demand that those who were occupying land that did not belong to them, should give it up. He maintained that a law existed when Fifth-avenue was laid out, regulating the manner in which stoops should be constructed; and that this law had been violated—ignorantly, perhaps. The Common Council were merely the trustees of the public domain, and could not grant it absolutely to any one. This had been shown in the case of West Washington Market. In conclusion he would propose as the only satisfactory method of settling the difficulty, that the width of the street and sidewalks should be permanently defined, and that then such portion of the street as was not wanted should be purchased by the property owners and the amount paid into the City Treasury. Of course for this sale an act of the Legislature would be required.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*, and expressed their intention of reporting to the Common Council at an early day.

THE LATE FIRE.

Further particulars—Card from Max Maretzek.

The preparations for the rebuilding of the Academy go bravely on. A partial survey has been made, and a further one will be made on Monday. There is no doubt now that the affair will be put through with American-like speed, and that the coming Winter will witness a series of social and artistic triumphs such as even the fallen Academy knew nothing of. In this connection, the following card from Mr. MARETZEK, the energetic Director of the Academy, will be of interest:

CARD FROM MAX MARETZEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

"*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*"

This establishment has been burned to the ground, but as I have no intention to solicit pity or charity, nor am I capable of using such a horrible catastrophe—(which deprived several persons of their lives, and hundreds of the means of supporting their families)—as a favorable opportunity for advertising my business, I will abstain from enumerating my present losses, and from *heralding* my future movements. However, in order to allay any apprehensions on the part of artists, choruses, orchestral players and other employes, I deem it consistent to declare that all engagements made for the next Fall and Winter seasons remain in full force, and that operations will commence early in October next.

The public's faithful servant,

MAX MARETZEK.

STATEN ISLAND, Thursday, May 24, 1866.

No new developments have been made concerning the origin the fire; but upon the few circumstances already in possession of the authorities, there is no doubt the rascals who instigated and accomplished the disaster will be brought to justice and to punishment.

FENIANISM.

James Stephens, C. O. I. R., in Brooklyn—The Academy of Music Filled with Fenians—Speech of Mr Stephens.

The Fenian Brotherhood of Long Island, last evening, gave a public reception to the Central Organizer of the Irish Republic at the Academy of Music. Twenty-eight Circles were represented in the audience, the members of each marching in a body to the places allotted them. There were many ladies present, the hall being well filled throughout. The flags of the United States and Ireland waved gracefully from the front of the stage. The brass band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was present, and enlivened the proceedings with popular airs of strong Irish proclivities. A number of distinguished persons occupied the seats upon the stage, among whom were Col. POWERS, of Williamsburgh, (Richelieu) ROBINSON and several Centres of Fenian Circles. There was a large number of the ROBERTS-SWEENEY faction among the audience. The meeting was enthusiastic throughout, manifesting a desire for the union of all factions. At 8 o'clock Mr. STEPHENS appeared, and having been introduced to the assembly by Col. POWERS, was received with tumultuous applause. He spoke for nearly an hour in a feeling and impressive manner. He said union is the want and necessity of the hour, and to secure that I have come to this country. If I have not succeeded in doing this completely as yet, I think no portion of the blame rests on me. I have made every concession consistent with the high trust reposed in me by my countrymen at home. The hundreds of prisoners now pining in their gloomy cells, and thousands of other brave souls, some of whom are outlaws in their native land, confidently look to this country for aid, and we owe it to them and to ourselves to extend it to them. We can only do this by uniting this Brotherhood. Should this organization be broken up without having accomplished the liberation of Ireland, our race is doomed to disappear from the face of the earth. In twenty years we have lost 3,000,000 of people—in twenty years more we shall, without your interposition, lose 3,000,000 more. Ireland will then possess but a few Scotch and English inhabitants, and perhaps a few recreant Irishmen, worse than any hybrid Scotch and English. Are you content to see this proud race lost forever? We must have a union of the people. We do not depend upon any leaders of party faction; it is the people we rely upon, and it is to the people I now appeal. I wish it distinctly understood that I belong to no party and favor one no more than the other. Whatever party stands in the way of union must be put aside, and it remains with the people to remove them. No longer ago than yesterday I was waited upon by delegates from both parties, who desired to effect a reconciliation of the opposing elements. I proposed that the contemplated movements on Canada should be postponed until the men of Ireland should be consulted as to its expediency. I proposed that one intelligent man from each party should be selected to proceed to some point in Europe, and there assemble the leading men in the cause at home—and I guarantee that every prominent district shall be represented. Let these two men there ascertain what are the wants and necessities of Ireland, and what Ireland thinks of any attempts to secure her liberation elsewhere than at home. If they consent to a demonstration upon Canada or any other British Province, then I consent—but not until then can I be recreant to the high trust they have reposed in me. Is it fair and honest to make any movements which shall complicate Ireland without consulting Irishmen? I think not, and shall oppose any such attempt. There are 100,000 soldiers of this Brotherhood ready to take the field at twenty-four hours' notice; and if you only give us the opportunity to strike the first blow in Ireland, you will have every chance to strike at English power wherever found. Mr. STEPHENS proceeded at some length to explain the condition of affairs in Ireland, and the prospect of the cause, concluding by requesting any gentlemen in the audience to ask him such questions as they might desire. He stated his desire to give satisfactory answers to any query propounded. This privilege was quickly taken advantage of, and numerous pertinent queries put by the audience. Mr. STEPHENS gave distinct and comprehensive answers to all, making a decided impression in his favor. At the conclusion of this *seance* three cheers were given for union, and three more for the speaker.

Mr. ROBINSON ("Richelieu") followed in a brief and telling speech, indorsing Mr. STEPHENS heartily, and stating that henceforth he would put more energy into his efforts for the cause than he had done heretofore.

Mr. O'DONNELL, Centre of one of the Brooklyn Circles, followed with a few remarks, after which, with three more cheers for Union, the audience dispersed.

Inquest on the Body of Mr. Birdsall.

Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday on the body of THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, late President of the Security Life Insurance Company, who was found dead in his private room at the office of the Company on Wednesday.

HENRY BARROW testified that he was one of the Directors of the Security Insurance Company; he had known the deceased about twenty years; deceased had been connected with the Company since 1856; it was understood in the office that his pecuniary affairs were somewhat embarrassed; he had lost money of his own by private speculation; he seemed to be depressed in mind.

EDWARD L. MILHAU, druggist, at No. 183 Broadway, testified that deceased came into his store between two and three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and asked for some strychnine; he at first declined to sell it to him; deceased said that he was President of the Security Insurance Company; that he lived at Yonkers, and wanted the strychnine to kill a dog; I weighed out two grains of sulphate of strychnine; he said that was not enough, and I added half a grain more; he seemed perfectly calm and collected, and answered all my questions deliberately; he waited at the counter for his change; about four o'clock I heard that the President of the Security Insurance Company was dead; I went over there, and identified him as the person who bought the strychnine.

Drs. ROBINSON and WARREN testified, that they made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, and are of opinion that he came to his death by an overdose of strychnine.

Other witnesses testified that deceased, left the office of the Company about 2:30 o'clock, and after a short absence returned and sat down at his desk, as usual, and transacted some business, then went into the inner office and laid down on the lounge; when next seen he was dead. In view of these facts the Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by suicide by taking strychnine. Mr. BIRDSALL was a man about 42 years of age, a native of this City, and resided at Yonkers, where he leaves a wife and several children.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Field Day of the Fourth Brigade at East New-York—Two Men Seriously Hurt.

Yesterday morning, in accordance with General Orders No. 4, the 4th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL commanding, consisting of the 4th, 11th, 22d, 69th and 95th Regiments of infantry, assembled at East New-York for exercise in brigade evolutions. The orders were for the commandants of regiments to report, with their commands, to the Commanding-General, on the ground, at 12 o'clock noon, and they were obeyed as promptly as could be expected under the circumstances. The regiments assembled at their respective armories at an early hour, the several commands being put in motion for the Wall-street and Fulton-street Ferries by 10 o'clock A. M., the numerical strength of the different battalions being quite large. The 4th Veterans, Col. H. D. HULL, commanding, had about 400 men under arms; the 11th, Lieut.-Col. LUX in command, turned out nearly 500 muskets; the 22d, under Col. JAS. F. COX, paraded about 550 men; the 69th, Col. MCMAHON commanding, had about 300 men in line; and the 95th, under Lieut.-Col. MCELROY, appeared with nearly 200 men, making the aggregate strength of the brigade on the ground nearly 2,000 men. With the exception of the 22d Regiment none of the commands paraded with their bands, contenting themselves with the regular field music. The buglers of the 11th Regiment proved of good service while the evolutions were being performed.

As fast as the regiments crossed the Brooklyn ferries the men were embarked on board special excursion cars provided for their use by the brigade and regimental Quartermasters, and thus conveyed to the parade-ground at East New-York in first-rate condition. Attendant upon their arrival and during the afternoon crowds of citizens came flocking out to witness the manœuvres of the troops, in such numbers in fact that the military found themselves at times somewhat impeded in their more extended movements.

The brigade was formed in line, and prepared for review at 1 o'clock, Col. HULL in temporary command. The ceremony of review and inspection was very neatly performed, the several commands being kept well in hand by the commandants. Gen. ASPINWALL was attended by his full staff, and he appeared to great advantage in a fatigue uniform. The field and staff of each regiment were mounted, but we noticed that Adjt. LEONARD, of the 4th, was the only officer of that rank who conformed to regulations, he being on foot. The brigade line was formed as follows: 4th, 11th, 22d, 69th and 95th Regiments from right to left.

After the review, the brigade was formed in line by battalion front, and the first part of the day's exercises commenced. They were as follows:

1. Advance in line of battle, the first battalion being the battle-line of direction.
2. By company to the rear into column, afterward forming division.
3. On 4th division of fifth battalion, column closed in mass.
4. Change direction to the right, battalions closed in mass.
5. Advancing in line, column closed in mass; second battalion being the battalion of direction.
6. By the right flank forward, and afterward taking deploying distance to the right.
7. Deploying column on fourth division.
8. By the right of divisions to the rear.
9. On fifth battalion, divisions closed in mass. By the right flank, march.

All these several movements were executed with celerity and surprising correctness for a command making its first appearance on the sward for the season. Scarcely any mistakes occurred, so well were the cautionary commands repeated by the commandants of regiments, and the line officers seemed to understand that upon their coolness and discretion depended the success of the general movements. The 95th labored somewhat under the apparent deficiency of proper company drill, and the 11th Regiment also suffered in reputation from the same defect. But the entire programme was a complete success as brigade evolutions.

The dinner hour having arrived, the order to stack arms and dismiss was issued, and the men went to look after their rations with a hearty relish. As soon as the clock struck three the assembly was sounded and the men promptly responded to the call, falling in with commendable alacrity. As Gen. ASPINWALL galloped down the line, attended by his brilliant staff, the regiments received him with loud cheers that augured well for the harmony and good feeling existing in the brigade. The following movements were then executed:

1. Change front forward on third battalion. First and second battalions moving off by the right flank. Each battalion deploying as it arrived in the line of battle.
2. Four double column at half distance.
3. In retreat march.
4. Change front to rear on fifth battalion, and deploy.
5. Double column at half distance.
6. Change front forward on first battalion, and deploy.
7. The first battalion in reserve, and the command marched in retreat.
8. Double column at half distance, and first battalion in front as skirmishers.
9. Advance in line of battle by battalion front, skirmishers engaged.
10. Skirmishers recalled and 1st battalion in reserve; main line becoming engaged, firing by company.
11. Double column at half distance, the reserve ordered up to charge battery.
12. Charge, column moving up in support, and becoming engaged on the flanks.

These movements were also well executed, each manœuvre being neatly performed. The firing by company was not as good, however, as was to be expected as the result of the Winter drills. While advancing in line of battle with the Zouaves deployed as skirmishers, the appearance of the command was inspiriting, and the day would have closed most gloriously had it not been for two unfortunate accidents. As Col. HULL charged across the field with his Zouave regiment, the men found their further progress barred by a low railing, and as they had just received the order to commence firing the command "halt" was unheard. The men began climbing the fence and charged across the plowed field beyond before their commanding officer could check their too hasty zeal. In getting over this fence Corp. SAMUEL YOUNG, of Company E, and residing at No. 85 West Twentieth-street, received a severe wound with a bayonet in the back, caused by a comrade letting his piece fall. The point of the weapon penetrated the lower lobe of the left lung, causing both external and internal hemorrhage. Brigade-Surgeon WOODHULL was soon on the ground, and under his direction the wounded man was removed to the hotel, where the bleeding was staunched. When last seen the Surgeons in charge reported Mr. YOUNG's wound not to be of a dangerous character, though severe in its nature. A member of Company G, 11th Regiment, whose name is understood to be SCHWEITZER, was also wounded in the left arm by the explosion of a blank cartridge. His wound is not a serious one.

The setting sun admonishing the General that the day was rapidly closing in, and the occurrence of these sad accidents, compelled him to give the order for the homeward march, when the several regiments returned to their respective armories by the same route.

Corporation Sale of Real Estate.

The sale of real estate belonging to the Corporation was continued yesterday. The following lots were disposed of:

Lot northeast corner 79th-st. and 4th-av., 25.8x100	$5,900
Lot adjoining on 4th-av., 25.6x100	3,100
Lot adjoining on 4th-av., 25.6x100	3,000
Lot adjoining on 4th-av., 25.6x100	2,900
Lot adjoining on 4th-av., 25.6x100	2,850
Lot on 79th-st., near 3d-av., 25x100.2	4,400
Lot adjoining on 79th-st., near 3d-av., 25x102.2	3,300
Three lots adjoining on 79th-st., near 3d-av., each	3,000
Three lots adjoining on 79th-st., near 3d-av., each	3,250
Lot adjoining on 79th-st., 25x100	3,350
Three lots adjoining on 79th-st., each	3,350
Four lots adjoining on 79th-st., each	3,600
Lot adjoining on 79th-st	4,300
Four lots adjoining on 79th-st., each	4,400
Lot adjoining on 79th-st	4,600
Lot adjoining on 79th-st	5,000
Two lots adjoining on 79th-st., each	4,700
Lot northwest cor. 3d-av. and 79th-st., 25.8x100	12,100
Lot on 3d-av., adjoining, 25.6x100	9,000
Lot on 3d-av., 25.6x100	8,500
Lot on 3d-av., adjoining, 25.6x100	8,200
Lots on rear in 79th-st., 25x100	5,500
Lots on rear in 75th-st., 25x100	5,700
Lot 74th-st., 125 feet west of 3d av, 25x102	2,200
Three lots adjoining, each	2,150
Lot northwest corner 75th-st. and 3d-av., 25.8x100	8,300
Three lots on 3d-av., adjoining, 25.6x100, each	5,100
Lot on rear	2,150
Lot northeast corner 4th-av. and 75th-st., 25.8x100	2,700
Five lots adjoining on 4th-av., 25.6x100 each	2,000
Lot southwest corner 4th-av., and 74th-st., 25.8x100	3,300
Lot on 75th-st., 100 feet from the northeast corner 4th-av, 25x102.2	1,600
Lot on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 feet from the northeast corner 4th-av., 25x102.2	1,600
Two lots on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 feet from the northeast corner 4th-av., 25x102.2, each	1,200
Lot on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 feet from the northeast corner 4th-av., adjoining, 25x102.2	1,100
Four lots on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 feet from the corner 4th-av., 25x102.2, each	1,050
Three lots on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 feet from the northeast corner 4th-av., 25x102.2, each	1,750
Two lots on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 feet from the northeast corner 4th-av., 25x100, each	1,250
One lot on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 feet from the northeast corner 4th-av., 25x102.2	1,300
One lot on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 feet from the northeast corner 4th-av., 25x102.2	1,550
Four lots on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 from the northeast corner 4th-av., 25x102.2, each	1,700
Two lots on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 feet from the northeast corner 4th-av., 25x102.2, each	1,880
Three lots on 75th-st., adjoining, 100 feet from the northeast corner 4th-av., 25x102.2, each	1,950

At the conclusion of the sale the auctioneer stated that an injunction had been served on the Comptroller forbidding him to dispose of the property at the foot of Canal-street, and consequently it would be withdrawn.

Anniversary of the Greenpoint Sunday-Schools.

The Greenpoint Sunday-schools held their Anniversary yesterday, and made a grand display. The different schools took up the line of march at 2 o'clock P. M. as follows: The Greenpoint Mission School, preceded by a band of music, commenced the line of march to Whitestreet and with the Methodist and Baptist Schools marched through Noble and Franklin to Java-street, there joining with the Reformed Dutch, Methodist of Union-avenue, and Hunter's Point Mission School. The schools then formed in two divisions and continued the march on Java-street, through Union-avenue and India-street to Franklin, through Franklin, Collyer and Fourth streets to Norman-avenue and Third-street, and back to their respective school-rooms. There were two thousand children at least in the procession, and the streets through which it passed were lined with exultant citizens. Capt. STRAHAN, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, with all his men (except Sergt. STILLWELL and Doorman HILL,) marched with and led the procession. At 3 o'clock the different schools left the line and proceeded to their respective churches, where interesting exercises were held. At the Methodist Tabernacle, Union-avenue, Rev. D. A. GOODSELL, presided, and Superintendent CLARK, delivered an address to the children. The semi-choruses "Cooling Spring" and "Marching Home," were sung with great gusto by the army of children which filled the church, after which refreshments were served by the marshals and lady teachers. The following schools took part in the procession: Hunter's Point Mission, 180 children; Greenpoint Mission, 120; Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, 375; Reformed Dutch Church, 485; Union-avenue Methodist, 350; First Baptist, 360. H. J. LEWIS, Grand Marshal, was assisted by C. H. TREBOUT, AUGUSTUS TREADWELL and GEORGE CUDLIPP. Mr. BOXON was also present and gave his aid and counsel to the managers, and the whole affair passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the evening an interesting meeting of the teachers and friends of the Sunday-school Union was held in the Methodist Church, Union-avenue, near Java-street.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The Queens County Towns—Treasurer Manierre's Receipts.

The Committee on Applications for License were to have finished their work yesterday, with the hearing of venders from the village of Astoria and the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica; but so many questionable reports have been made respecting the character of venders, and so many venders have demanded a supplementary hearing, that it has been found necessary to extend the Committee's sessions into next week. Among the gentlemen who attended the hearing yesterday were Ex-Senator JAMES RIDER, of Jamaica; Supervisor CHARLES G. COVERT, of Newtown; Supervisor JOHN B. SMITH, of Jamaica; Supervisor CHARLES A. ROE, of Flushing; Mr. ALEXANDER HAGNER, President of the village of Jamaica, and Mr. GEORGE H. PARSHALL, Trustee of the village of Jamaica. These gentlemen either vouched for the applicants from their respective towns or remonstrated against the granting of license, and the Excise Board's Committee were guided solely by them. So, if any man who is unfit to sell liquor gets license to sell in either of these towns, the neighbors will know precisely who is to blame. Very few applicants were turned away yesterday, and only one grocer elected to quit the sale of liquors altogether. The names of the successful applicants are as follows:

Alfred Field, Bay Side, Flushing, full license.
Wm. Turner, Flushing Village, full.
Edgar Wright, Flushing Village, full.
Wm. Howard, Flushing Village, beer.
Robert C. Wright, Flushing Village, full.
Christopher Henry, Middle Village, beer.
Lewis McCommol, Winfield, beer.
John Jacob Ruck, Winfield, beer.
Wm. E. Furman, Newtown, full.
Wm. & Richard Sands, Newtown, beer.
John Mackey, Astoria, full.
Chas. Stephens, Hunter's Point Hotel, full.
Wm. Jacobs, Old Jamaica Plank Road Hotel, beer.
John M. Schneider, Astoria, beer.
Thomas Lang, Astoria, beer.
Thomas Marlowe, Astoria, beer.
Joseph Brown, Astoria, full.
James Robinson, Hunter's Point, full.
H. W. Woesthoff & Co., Hunter's Point, full.
Charles P. Lowery, Flushing Village, full.
John Ford, Whitestone, beer.
Michael Gray, Whitestone, beer.
Philip Kober, Whitestone, beer.
Martin Willis, National Hotel, Astoria, full.
John G. Siebert, Newtown Road, beer.
Martin Healy, Astoria, beer.
Henry Graf, Strattonport, beer.
Francis McCue, Jamaica Village, full.
Patrick McCue, Jamaica Village, beer.
Charles H. Harris, L. I. Railroad Depot, full.
James S. Remsen, Jamaica Village, full.
Chas E. Smith, East Jamaica Plank Road, full.
John Henry Rust, Old Rockaway Road, full.
Jacob Berdenstine, Foster's Meadows, beer.
John Dooley, Half-Way House, Jamaica, full.
Terence O'Brien, Union Hotel, Jamaica, full.
Samuel T. Walling, Jamaica Village, full.
Jacob Gins, Jamaica Village, full.
George Deller, Jamaica Village, full.
John Gein, Jamaica Village, full.
Benj. Lane, Jr., Queens Village Hotel, full.
Antoine Theuret, Woodhaven, beer.
Sebastian Zimmerman, Woodhaven, beer.
Henry Woolley, Flushing Hotel, full.
Andrew Lynch, Little Neck, full.
George A. Farrington, Bay Side, full.
James A. Chapman, Little Neck, full.
Nicholas B. B. Cane, Little Neck, full.
Carl Rittenhausen, Flushing Village, full.
Fred. E. Henning, Flushing Village, full.
Patrick Dorsey, Flushing Village, full.
Ashenbach & Lieber, Strattonport, full.
August T. Studel, College Point, full.
Henry Creamer, College Point, full.
James Butler, Whitestone, beer.

The applicants from the Long Island towns having been heard, several dealers from Richmond County appeared, and Messrs. JOSEPH WILKES and THOMAS CAREY, of New-Brighton, were passed as fit persons to sell liquors of all kinds. In examining candidates for license for Strattonport, the Committee learned that that village contains one hundred and fifty dwellings and twenty-nine places where liquors are sold.

Treasurer MANIERRE's receipts at the close, yesterday, amounted to $535,050. Among the payments was $250 from the Union League Club.

It is understood that the business of the old Excise Board is not yet quite settled up, as it is expected that claims are yet to be made upon it for Sheriff's expenses, and other little law arrangements, which will amount to some $6,000 or $7,000. The new Excise fund does not become responsible for a cent of that lost money.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

Gen. COCHRANE, Judges BARBOUR, DOWLING and GARVIN, Ex-Mayor TIEMANN, Coroner NAUMANN, Senator MURPHY and Hon. NATHANIEL WARING were among the spectators at Police Trials on Wednesday. With one exception they were favorably impressed by what they saw. The exceptional case was the trial of Patrolman CHARLES L. GORE, of the Eighteenth Ward. It seemed to them that the officer made a sound and satisfactory defence, and that President ACTON was unnecessarily anxious to convict. But to an old stager at Police Trials the President's seemingly rigorous treatment resolved itself into "twelve hundred on the brain," as the policemen put it. What Mr. ACTON says in Police Trial Chamber is one thing, what the Board of Police Commissioners read in the reports of the trials, as written by Mr. MELLISH, may be quite another. Mr. ACTON listens to a complaint, and in view of the recent advance of salaries he demands that the officer shall render unexceptionable service; hence he ratiles on about imposing fines for the slightest omissions of which, at trials, the members of the force may be shown to have been guilty. But meantime the Board's skillful stenographer records the testimony with precision in every case, and his notes are the basis of the real trial before the Board in secret session. So, the intimation that Officer GORE received of a possible transfer to Superintendent LEONARD's School of Instruction may be as unmeaning as certain recent orders in regard to policemen's duty under the Excise Law. The charge against Patrolman GORE was that Roundsman GEORGE E. HYATT found him, on the night of the 7th instant, off post. Officer GORE admitted the finding, but said that, having seen on his post several persons of suspicious appearance, he concealed himself in a bush on the roadside to take observation, and found that the persons whom he had suspected were merely inebriated. Mr. ACTON—"Then, why didn't you take them to the station-house?" Officer—"Because they were able to take care of themselves." Mr. ACTON—"But were you not instructed, in the Police School, to arrest all drunken men?" Officer—"My book of instructions tells me to watch suspicious persons, and to apprehend drunken men when there is danger that they may be robbed." President ACTON, hearing this nearly textual quotation from the Police volume of rules and regulations, summoned Mr. LEONARD, and that gentleman's testimony showed conclusively that Officer GORE had faithfully followed his instructions. But the President, manifestly resolved upon cornering his subordinate, demanded why he had omitted to report at the Eighteenth Police Station the circumstances of his watch over suspicious persons, and his reply, that he had not thought it of sufficient importance, was held to be evidence of imperfect Police scholarship; for the President at once threatened to send him back to the School of Instruction. If the Commissioners have a surplus of policemen, and wish to waste police time, they will send this officer to school.

HOW THE BURGLARS DO IT.

Capt. JOHN JOURDAN entered complaint against Patrolmen MICHAEL DRISCOLL and THOMAS LONG for failing to intercept and capture burglars who, on Sunday night, the 13th inst., stole $5,000 worth of property from Mr. MICHAEL DINKELPIEL's establishment, at No. 408 Broadway. Capt. JOURDAN explained to the Commissioners that the accused were probably innocent, and that he had preferred the charge only in compliance with the rules. He had made an investigation, and found the Broadway entrance to Mr. DINKELPIEL's place properly secured. There is a rear window near the ruins of the Apollo Rooms, through which the burglars must have reached Mr. DINKELPIEL's store, and it is probable that they entered here on Sunday and concealed themselves until nightfall. They took away 300 dozen kid gloves. A week afterward the burglars or their agent sent a note to Mr. DINKELPIEL, informing him that he might negotiate for the restoration of his property, and Mr. DINKELPIEL, acting under the advice of Capt. JOURDAN, and with the knowledge of the District-Attorney, entertained the burglars' proposals, the understanding being that he should notify Capt. JOURDAN on the appearance of any person with his goods. But the burglars managed their work adroitly by sending a messenger with a thousand dozen gloves, and requiring a payment of $800 as a guarantee of good faith, and Mr. DINKELPIEL innocently gave the messenger the money. Of course he has had no further tidings of the fellows. Luckily Capt. JOURDAN knows the gang.

Capt. T. C. DAVIS appeared against Patrolmen CHAS. H. STREMBECK, CHAS. KUEBLER and PETER GOSMAN, those officers having been on duty on the night of the 9th inst., when Mr. FRANCIS LEONARD's store, at No. 308 Grand-street, was entered by burglars. The officers defended by showing that the burglars entered with false keys and closed the door as usual; then they moved the safe to a trap in the floor and pitched it into the cellar, and there, where no officer could hear them, they blew open the safe and stole $1,300 worth of jewelry, which Capt. DAVIS has since recovered. The officers were cleared.

CIVILIANS WANTONLY ASSAULTED.

The batch of affidavits from civilians who had, "without provocation," been "wantonly assaulted," beaten and maimed by policemen, was uncommonly large. Curiously enough, none of the complaints held water. Mrs. LISETTA FINKEN, of No. 259 Greenwich-street, appeared against Patrolman CHARLES MCCARRON, of the Third Precinct, and accused him of assaulting her without cause, while she was standing at the front door of her dwelling, and without provocation dragging her off to the Chambers-street Police-station. She was held till the morning of the 11th, and then taken before Justice HOGAN, who reprimanded the officer. Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, owner of No. 259 Greenwich-street, testified that a number of mischievous boys had recently annoyed him, and that he had united with several merchants in requesting Capt. GREER to keep an eye on them. Obeying the Captain's orders, the officer pursued Mrs. FINKEN's son to her dwelling, and there Mrs. FINKEN interfered, with a result as above.

Mr. GEORGE W. EYSEL, of Morrisania, charged that Patrolman JOHN DUNNE "wantonly arrested this deponent without any cause whatsoever, and used highly improper language," threatening to take his life, and that the officer swore falsely against him, and thus induced Justice DOWLING to impose a fine of $10. The officer defended by saying that while dispersing a throng which had gathered on the sidewalk in front of Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, he encountered interference from Mr. EYSEL. He did not use improper language. Capt. JOURDAN testified that the proprietor of the Atlantic Garden long ago requested him to keep an officer near his place to prevent crowds from congregating there.

Mr. PHILIP RUSSELL, of No. 177 Warren-street, Jersey City, complained of Patrolman MICHAEL MURPHY, of the Third Precinct, for apprehending him, "without cause," while he was "engaged with his mail wagon" at the foot of Chambers-street. A like charge was made against Patrolman JOHN CONNAUGHTON. It appears that Mr. RUSSELL's express wagon was one of a number that had been pressed into an inextricable jam on the railway track near the Pavonia Ferry, and that Mr. RUSSELL, after disputing with Officer MURPHY, struck out, but was met by the officer's baton. Officer CONNAUGHTON, seeing his comrade in a wrangle, entered to assist him.

On the night of the 18th inst., Officer THOMAS F. BRADY "struck" Mr. JOHN REID, of No. 42 Morris-street, Jersey City, while he was on his way homeward from a meeting of the New-York Workingmen's Union, of which he is President. Officer BRADY said: "I saw a crowd on the sidewalk and respectfully requested the gentlemen to move on; but Mr. REID remonstrated, and I merely pushed him aside with my baton."

Mr. GEORGE HECKENDORN, of No. 186 Suffolk-street, an Insurance Patrolman, was "grossly assaulted, without provocation," by Patrolman MATTHEW QUINN, while on the way through Tompkins Parade-ground, going home from a fire. On trial, Officer QUINN introduced testimony showing that Mr. HECKENDORN did not know by whom he had been assaulted, and the complaint fell for want of support.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, of No. 80 Chatham-street, charged that on Wednesday afternoon, the 2d inst., Officer JOHN WALSH, of the First District Police Court, then attired as a civilian, and having no warrant, "entered deponent's premises, and without cause or provocation, violently seized him and took him before Justice HOGAN, who dismissed him immediately." The evidence shows that the complainant, who is a clerk in his father's jewelry store, had sold a gold pin, and that the purchaser, subsequently imagining it to be brass, had repented his purchase, and on young DAVIS' refusal to reimburse, he had appealed to Justice HOGAN. The Magistrate sent Officer WALSH to get the boy, and he obeyed orders. This showing was corroborated by Sergt. GILMORE, of the Court, and the complaint was dismissed.

Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS, of No. 252 South Fourth-street, Brooklyn, requested Patrolman PETER HUNT to arrest a boy who had been throwing stones at his door; but instead of taking the boy into custody, the officer insulted Mr. HARRIS. This was Mr. HARRIS' showing. Mr. GEORGE SMITH, of No. 21 Stagg-street, Eastern Brooklyn, saw Mr. HARRIS dragging a boy by the throat, and he bade Mr. HARRIS release his prisoner, threatening him, and raising his foot. Officer HUNT was called, and he did decline to interfere, because he knew of no offence which the boy had been guilty. It was Mr. SMITH who indulged in the insulting epithets that were charged to Officer HUNT. Complaint dismissed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—The pupils of WOOD's Gymnasium tendered him a grand complimentary exhibition on Wednesday evening, before a large and fashionable audience. The boys were in first-rate trim, and went through the various performances with great credit to their able instructor. Foremost among the athletes were Messrs. BALE, SANDS, WILSON, BUERMEYER, RUSSELL, the champion club-swinger; DORRIAN, O'NEIL and ALEXANDER, with Messrs. FRENCH and WATERS, *à la* MOTLEY BROTHERS. The principal feats of the evening were the double trapeze by BALE and WILSON, which elicited considerable applause; grand sampilerostration act by Mr. WILSON, who held the audience spell-bound while going through his daring evolutions in mid-air. Messrs. BALE, SANDS, FRENCH and WATERS went through several difficult feats in posturing in a very graceful manner. HARRY BUERMEYER and ED. RUSSELL swung a pair of thirty-five pound clubs, and put up the 120-pound dumb-bell, the former proving himself a perfect modern Hercules. Everything passed off in a very satisfactory manner, which must have been highly gratifying to the beneficiary.

HOTEL ACCIDENT.—At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. CATHARINE B. RUDDER, wife of Rev. Mr. RUDDER, of Philadelphia, was accidentally killed at No. 7 West Nineteenth-street. It appears that Mrs. RUDDER has recently been in ill health, and about ten days ago came to this City for medical treatment. She resided with Mr. JACOB R. NEVINS, a relative, at No. 7 West Nineteenth-street, and was under the care of Dr. WILLIAM H. JONES, who was treating her for dyspepsia and rush of blood to the head. Her sufferings caused great depression, and on Wednesday evening Dr. JONES observed indications of derangement of mind. Yesterday morning she dressed, and opening her window stepped on to the roof of a two-story extension of the building. In a few moments she either leaped or fell from the building, fracturing the vertebræ of the neck. She died in a few moments. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, and the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was 38 years of age, and a native of New-York.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. William Whiting, Boston; Gen. Craig, Missouri; Hon. J. H. Reynolds, Albany; Hon. T. A. Scott, Philadelphia; Hon. T. L. Clingham, North Carolina; Hon. S. J. Crawford, Kansas; Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. Upston, U. S. A.; and Hon. J. H. Wade, Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Ira Harris, Albany; Rev. T. M. Boss, Iowa; G. W. Buck, Chemung; A. Kendall, Washington; Hon. S. R. Van Dyzen, Newburgh; Capt. J. J. Laurence, steamship *Eagle*; and Hon. J. B. Allen, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Gen. S. K. MIZNER, U. S. A., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DEFAULTING EXPRESS MESSENGER.—THOMAS COSTELLO, employed by the Adams Express Company, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen $35 belonging to MARY JANE GRANE. Both the complainant and the accused live at No. 27 Monroe-street. It is alleged that COSTELLO was given a package containing $50, to take to the woman, and that when delivered, it contained only $15. He was accordingly arrested by Capt. JOURDAN, and taken before Justice DOWLING, who held him for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

STABBED IN THE BACK.—Officer MOORE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday, arrested A. JENNINGS, on a charge of having assaulted and stabbed Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer, at No. 112 Pearl-street. JENNINGS was formerly employed by Mr. DRAPER, but the latter recently discharged him. Yesterday, while the complainant was selling goods at auction, JENNINGS stepped behind him and stabbed him in the back, inflicting a severe wound. The accused was committed for trial by Justice DOWLING.

STREET-CAR ACCIDENT.—JACOB MILLER, while stepping off the front platform of a Sixth-avenue car at Thirty-eighth-street, on Wednesday, fell before the car, and one of the wheels passed over his body, inflicting such severe injuries that his life is despaired of. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The driver of the car, Philip Gowerf, was arrested and held for examination. Coroner NAUMANN has made a partial investigation, from which it appears the accident was quite unavoidable.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN A COCKLE-SHELL.—Undeterred by the fate of "the little brig *Vision*," Mr. J. M. HUDSON and friend are about to attempt a voyage across the Atlantic in a metallic life-boat, 26 feet in length and ship rigged. They will probably sail about the 10th of June, and visit London and perhaps Paris. The little vessel has as yet no name, and the privilege of christening her will be accorded to any one that desires it. She is now lying at INGERSOLL's boat-yard, No. 243 South-street.

CLOSING NEWSPAPER STORES ON SUNDAYS.—It appears that Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, has issued an order for the closing of all stores where newspapers are sold at 9 A. M. on Sundays. At the same time candy and cigar stores are allowed to remain open all day. Why any distinction should be made is not apparent. All the stores should be closed, or all permitted to remain open.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON SURGERY.—Prof. CARNOCHAN will to-day, at 3 P. M., give the first of a series of lectures on Clinical Surgery at the State Hospital, Ward's Island. The profession and medical students will now have an excellent opportunity of hearing the lessons of the favorite pupil and worthy successor of the illustrious VALENTINE MOTT.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of Her Britannic Majesty Queen VICTORIA, the shipping in the harbor displayed its bunting. In the evening the usual honors were done the illustrious lady by several English gentlemen in the City at a private dinner at the house of the Vice-Consul, PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Esq.

HOME UNION FOR ORPHANS.—Entertainments for the benefit of the Union Home for the Orphans of our Deceased and Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, will be given at Irving Hall this evening and to-morrow evening.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Yesterday a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, at which GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., was elected Pilot Commissioner, vice the late EZRA NYE, Esq.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. The annual report of the Commissioners of Excise was presented and referred to the Committee on Accounts. A communication from the new Commissioner of Jurors, requesting the appointment of WALTER T. WOOLEY, as deputy, and three more assistants, was referred to the Law Committee. The salary of THOS. H. YORK, deputy clerk of the Court of Sessions, was fixed at $1,500 a year. The women who do the cleaning of the new Court-house asked an increase of $10 on their salary, per month. The subject was referred to the Committee on Salaries. Gen. CROOKE presented a petition from citizens of Flatbush, asking that a nuisance created by ponds of filth from the county buildings be abated, by constructing a sewer to Jamaica Bay. The resolution attached recommended the appointment of Hon. TEUNIS G. BERGEN as Surveyor. Considerable discussion ensued as to the utility of scattering the excrement on the land in the vicinity or sending it forth to tide-water, when eventually the resolution, as offered, was adopted. The Law Committee reported adverse to raising the salary of Mr. JOHN DELANEY, one of the Superintendents of the Poor, as illegal. The names of Superintendents MONTGOMERY and KIRBY were subsequently added, when, after considerable debate as to the legality of increasing the salaries of officers during their official term, the matter was postponed until next meeting. The Committee on Salaries reported in favor of granting extra compensation at the rate of $1,500 a year each to Hon. J. W. GILBERT, Hon. JOHN A. LOTT, Hon. JOHN DIKEMAN, and Mr. G. M. STEVENS, Clerk of the Supreme Court, for extra services. The subject was referred to the Law Committee, after which the Board adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday on the body of THOMAS I. JONES, who was killed on Wednesday night in being run over by Truck No 1 in Myrtle-avenue, below Adams-street, while proceeding to a fire in Gold-street. The deceased was sitting on No. 3 Engine, and was knocked off in consequence of a collision with the truck, when he was run over and killed. WM. H. MEAD, JR., A. J. LYONS, JAMES H. MCKENNY, A. G. VALENTINE, WM. ROACH and G. H. THOMPSON were examined in regard to the accident, after which the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That THOMAS I. JONES came to his death by being run over by Truck No. 1 and the Tender to Engine No. 19, in Myrtle-avenue, near Pearl-street, while on their way to the fire, corner of Gold-street and Myrtle-avenue. We find the immediate cause of the accident to have been the attempt of Engine No. 3 to head off the truck while proceeding at a very rapid rate while passing down the track—a proceeding contrary to the ordinances of the Fire Department, a practice undoubtedly dangerous, and which ought to be prevented by a strict enforcement of the ordinances of the department. We find that the truck was not in fault in the matter, as the engine turned so close upon them that it was impossible for them to avoid the collision."

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, FRIDAY, MAY 25.—Nos. 7, 66, 34, 85, 48, 103.

NEW-JERSEY.

A UNITED STATES PRISONER LEAPS FROM THE CARS AND IS KILLED.—A United States detective officer, having a prisoner in custody, passed through Jersey City on Wednesday evening *en route* for Washington. At a place known as the Six Corners, beyond Rahway, the prisoner managed to leap from the train while under full headway. The train was stopped and backed up, but as the fugitive could not be found, it was supposed he had made good his escape. Yesterday morning the dead body of the man, whose name could not be ascertained, was found lying by the track, and was removed to Rahway for the purpose of holding an inquest.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A WOMAN.—ELIZA ARMAIZ, wife of YSIDORA ARMAIZ, of No. 140 Meadow-street, Hoboken, mysteriously disappeared from her home on Tuesday last, and although inquiry has been made among her relatives and friends, no tidings can be obtained of her. Mrs. ARMAIZ, of late, has been despondent over the loss of her mother, and it is feared that she may have committed suicide. She had on, when she left home, a black merino dress with red spots, black and purple bonnet, black shawl with red border, and morocco gaiters.

[Advertisement.]

From Hon. Ex-Gov. Pennington, Newark, N. J., (late Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington.)

"I have used, as a cleanser of the teeth, a preparation called Sozodont, and have found it very beneficial. It has a good effect upon the teeth, and purifies the breath. The character of Mr. VAN BUSKIRK, as a chemist, is a guarantee of merit in all articles bearing his name."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

[Advertisement.]

"AT HOME."—KNOX, the hatter, having returned to his old quarters, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, respectfully invites the public to make him a visit. With a new stock of his superb fabrics, designed and manufactured expressly for the Summer season, he is prepared to afford them as much gratification in the selection of hats as in the past. "Come one, come all."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 34	Sun sets	7 21	Moon sets	3 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 14	Gov. Island	6 03	Hell Gate	7 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Vulcan, Munson, Philadelphia; Raleigh, Barley, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Perit, Delaney, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, James Hand.

Ships Intrepid, Winsor, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Hope, Hancock, Mirrmichi, R. P. Buck & Co.

Barks Alina Morton, (Br.,) Hines, Cow Bay, G. Wheelwright; Johanna, (Brem.,) Lane, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Perseverance, (Br.,) Groot, London, H. Koop & Co.

Brig L. M. Johnson, Williams, Port Medway, T. M. Mayhew; E. Rowe, Jones, Galveston, Young & Cowan; Hermina, (Br.,) McFarland, Rio Janeiro, T. Norton; Neva, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., Miller & Houghton; Two Brothers, (Br.,) Porter, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Kate Truman, (Br.,) Gardner, Liverpool, N. S., G. & J. Knox.

Schooners Impudence, (Br.,) Morehouse, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Enterprise, (Br.,) Burns, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ajmeer, (Br.,) Gilliatt, Cornwallis, P. I. Nevius & Son; Julia, (Domin.,) Haentman, Port-au-Platte, Koop, Sattler & Co.; Caspian, Larrabee, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; H. Castoff, Knowles, Newport, G. N. Stranahan; Atlantic, (Br.,) Langlois, Halifax.

Sloop H. M. Ridgely, Smith, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Congress, Milbourne, Baltimore 72 hours, with coal to G. W. Tobias.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, London April 15, left the Downs 22d, with mdse. to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. April 23, Richard White, of Boston, a seaman, fell from aloft overboard, and was lost. May 6, William Schuler, of Stettin, Prussia, fell from the mizzentopsail-yard on deck, and was instantly killed.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Young, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 411 passengers to Thomas Dunham. May 17, off Sable Island, spoke schr. Hannah Eldredge, of Booth Bay, with 800 bbls. fish.

Bark Jenny, (Brem.,) Havighorst, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 267 passengers to Cattus & Kansche. Has had three deaths.

Bark Stampede, (of Nassau,) Jewett, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Hugo Otto, (Hamb.,) Osnabruch, Hong Kong Feb. 4, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co. Passed Anger Feb. 14, Cape of Good Hope March 31. March 28, lat. 33 34 S., lon. 38 46 E., Austrian bark, from Macoa for Havana.

Bark Bjukan, (Norw.,) Hansen, Cardiff 50 ds., with coal to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Pembroke, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Skaling, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Bark Fleetwing, (of Brookhaven,) Ruland, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Dan, (Danish,) Laurenberg, Hong Kong Feb. 7, with mdse. to Everett & Co. Passed Anger Feb. 18, Cape of Good Hope April 1.

Bark Echo, (of London,) Henry, Algoa Bay 70 ds., with wool to order.

Bark Sailor Prince, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wren, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and melado to C. C. Duncan.

Brig Mary Johnson, (Br.,) Fullerton, Matanzas 30 ds., with sugar to J. C. McArthur. May 5, lat. 34, lon. 69, in a heavy gale from N., lost mainmast and foretopmast and jibboom, and everything movable about the decks. Was bound to Hamburg.

Brig South Boston, (of Pictou,) Saul, Malaga March 8, Gibraltar April 1, with fruit, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had head winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Sarah B. Crosby, (of Portland,) Crosby, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig A. L. Peck, (of St. John, N. B.,) Peck, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig Chesapeake, Newhall, Newburgh, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Charles Wooley, Barker, Charleston 7 ds., with iron, &c., to master. Is bound to Boston.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, (of Rockland,) Drinkwater, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Brilliant, (of Nassau,) Bethel, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Stevens, Tampico 35 ds., with hides, &c., to Brugierre & Thebaud.

Schr. Libertadora, (Danish,) Layton, Maracaibo 25 ds., with coffee to order.

Schr. Elizabeth, Kelly, Charleston 8 ds., with iron to order.

Schr. John Wright, Wright, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. N. Shaler, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Middletown.
Schr. Union, ——, Providence.
Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia.
Schr. Oliver Booth, Bizzard, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. D. Kahn, Jones, Bridgeport.
Schr. Kate McLean, Dillon, Stonington, for Albany.
Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Greenport.
Schr. Entire, Kinnies, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. A. Hamlin, Wyatt, Taunton.

SAILED—Steamship Ericsson.

WIND—At sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 24—Arr. barks Warren White, Africa; Howland, Surinam; Lady Franklin, Cienfuegos; brigs Redwood, Remedios; Ibex, Cienfuegos.

The ship Sinsia, from New-York for Portsmouth, was off Woods' Hole this afternoon.

Also arr. steamer Ashland, New-York; barks Dorchester, Manila; Ada Carter, Messina; brig Ann Elizabeth, Sierra Leone.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24—Sld. steamer Kensington, for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat A. T. Stewart, No. 5, came up to the City this morning in tow of the Harbor Police steamer, having been run into while lying to off the Capes of the Delaware, by schr. Transit, staving in the A. T. Stewart's bow and carrying away her foremast.

The schr. Caroline, Fox, from North Carolina, with shingles, was totally wrecked at Chincoteague on Friday last. All hands supposed to be lost. The C. registered 49 tons; was built at Millville, N. J., in 1864, from which port she hailed.

The brig Paulus, (Ham.,) from Rio Janeiro for New-York, which put into St. Thomas in January last with loss of mast, spars, &c., repaired and sailed April 30.

The brig Trenton, from Charleston for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 22d, was in contact on the night of the 17th inst., lat. 38, lon. 73, with an unknown schooner, and lost night heads, cutwater, foretopmast, jibboom, headgear, &c. Damage to schooner unknown.

Spoken, &c.

A. G. Ross—brig, from Remedios for Boston, May 17, lat. 34 09, lon. 74 30.

Columbia—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, May 16, lat. 40 30, lon. 57 37.

Essex—brig, of Portland, bound S., May 17, lat. 37, lon. 72.

Renown—Br. ship, strs. W. N. W., March 29, lat. 34 51, lon. 25 42.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, May 11, schrs. Walter Thorndike, Jameson, for New-York in 10 ds.; Charles Thompson, Brewster, for do. in 8 ds.; John Boynton, Reed, for Philadelphia in 5 days.

At Cienfuegos, May 6, schr. S. J. Waring, for New-York, ready.

At Tampico, April 19, U. S. steamer Paul Jones.

Ladies & Gentlemen

OUT OF THE CITY,

TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO

E. A. BROOKS, Agt.

Importer and Manufacturer of

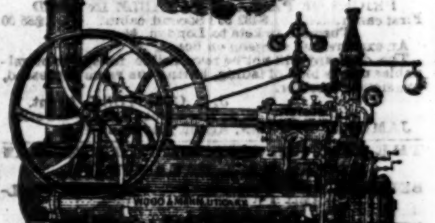
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.

Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:



This House is the largest in the City, and was established in 1848.

THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE COMPANY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

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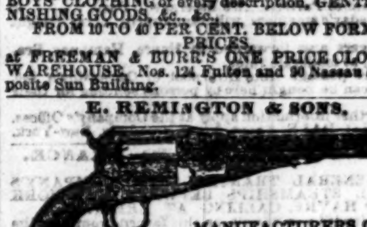

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2, 30, 39, 18, 14, 12, 7, 57, 75, 26, 54, 9, 31.

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